Ellsworth American.

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VOL. IX, NO. 13. ELLSWORTH, ME. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863. $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.

Sunset.

Sunset over earth stealing,
Nature's fairest forms revealing;
Soft, bewitching is the hour,
Nature's beauty felt with power.

See the greensward glancing brightly;
See the swallows flying lightly;
See the brooklet glistening white;
See the soft approach of night!

Hear the bleating in the dell;
Hear the tinkling mountain bell;
Hear the birds in woodland hoar;
Hear the distant ocean's roar.

Slowly in the gorgeous west
Softly sinks the sun to rest,
Shining forth his last adieus,
Giving place to twilight hues.

Miscellaneous.

How to Cure a Cold:

A Spicy Sketch.

"Mark Twain," invalid, makes the following sage suggestions to the afflicted through the columns of the San Francisco *Golden Era*:—

It is a good thing, perhaps, to write for the amusement of the public, but it is a far higher and nobler thing to write for their instruction—their profit—their actual and tangible benefit.

The latter is the sole object of this article.

If it prove the means of restoring to health one solitary sufferer among my race—of lighting up once more the fire of hope and joy in his faded eyes—of bringing back to his dead heart again the quick, generous impulses of other days—I shall be amply rewarded for my labor; my soul will be permeated with the sacred delight a Christian feels when he has done a good, unselfish deed.

Having led a pure and blameless life, I am justified in believing that no man who knows me will reject the suggestions I am about to make, out of fear that I am trying to deceive him.

Let the public do itself the honor to read my experience in doctoring a cold, as herein set forth, and then follow in my footsteps.

When the White House was burned in Virginia, I lost my home, my happiness, my constitution, and my trunk.

The loss of the two first named articles was a matter of no great consequence, since a home without a mother or a sister, or a distant young female relative in it, to remind you by putting your soiled linen out of sight and taking your boots down off the mantle-piece, that there are those who think about you and care for you, is easily obtained.

And I cared nothing for the loss of my happiness, because, not being a poet, it could not be possible that melancholy would abide with me long.

But to lose a good constitution and a better trunk were serious misfortunes.

I had my Gould and Curry in the latter, you recollect; I may get it back again, though—I came down here this time partly to bully-rag the Company into restoring my stock to me.

On the day of the fire my constitution succumbed to a severe cold caused by undue exertion in getting ready to do something.

I suffered to no purpose, too, because the plan I was figuring at for the extinguishing of the fire was so elaborate that I never got it completed until the middle of the following week.

The first time I began to sneeze, a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed.

I did so.

Shortly afterward, another friend advised me to get up and take cold shower-bath.

I did that also.

Within the hour, another friend assured me that it was policy to "feed a cold and starve a fever."

I had both.

I thought it best to fill myself up for the cold, and then keep dark and let the fever starve awhile.

In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily; I conferred my custom upon a stranger who had just opened his restaurant that morning; he waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired if the people about Virginia were much afflicted with colds.

I told him I thought they were.

He then went out and took in his sign.

I started down toward the office, and on the way encountered another bosom friend, who told me that a quart of salt water, taken warm, would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world.

I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it anyhow.

The result was surprising; I must have vomited three-quarters of an hour. I believe I threw up my immortal soul.

Now, as I am giving my experience only for the benefit of those who are troubled with the distemper I am writing about, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me—and acting upon this conviction, I warn them against warm salt water.

It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it is too severe. If I had another cold in my head, and there was no course left me but to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt water, I would cheerfully take my chances on the earthquake.

After the storm which had been raging in my stomach had subsided, and no more good Samaritans happening along, I went on borrowing handkerchiefs again and blowing them to atoms, as had been my custom in the early stages of my cold, until I came across a lady who had just arrived from over the plains, and who said she had lived in a part of the country where doctors were scarce, and had from necessity acquired considerable skill in the treatment of simple "family complaints."

I knew she must have had much experience, for she appeared to be a hundred and fifty years old.

She mixed a decoction composed of molasses, aquafortis, turpentine, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wine-glass full of it every fifteen minutes.

I never took but one dose; that was enough. It robbed me of all moral principle, and awoke every unworthy impulse of my nature.

Under its malign influence, my brain conceived miracles of meanness, but my hands were too feeble to execute them.—At that time, had it not been that my strength had surrendered to a succession of assaults from infallible remedies for my cold, I am satisfied that I would have tried to rob the graveyard.

Like most other people, I often feel mean, and act accordingly, but until I took that medicine, I had never revelled in such supernatural depravity, and felt proud of it.

At the end of two days I was ready to go to doctoring again. I took a few more unfailing remedies, and finally drove my cold from my head to my lungs.

I got to coughing incessantly, and my voice fell below zero. I conversed in a thundering bass, two octaves below my natural tone. I could only compass my regular nightly repose by coughing myself down to a state of utter exhaustion, and then the moment I began to talk in my sleep, my discordant voice woke me up again.

My case grew more and more serious every day.

Plain gin was recommended; I took it.

Then gin and molasses; I took that also.

Then gin and onions; I added the onions, and took all three.

I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a buzzard's.

I found I had to travel for my health.

I went to Lake Bigler with my editorial comrade, Adair Wilson. It is gratifying to me to reflect that we travelled in considerable style. We went in the Pioneer coach, and my friend took all his baggage with him, consisting of two excellent silk handkerchiefs and a daguerreotype of his grandmother.

I had my regular gin and onions along.

Virginia, San Francisco, and Sacramento were well represented at the Lake House, and we had a very healthy time of it for awhile. We sailed and hunted and fished and danced all day, and I doctored my cough all night.

By managing in this way, I made out to improve every hour in the twenty-four.

But my disease continued to grow worse.

A shower-bath was recommended. I had never refused a remedy yet, and it seemed poor policy to commence then; therefore I determined to take a shower-bath, notwithstanding I had no idea what sort of arrangement it was.

It was administered at midnight, and the weather was very frosty. My sheets and lime were hoisted, and a sheet (there appeared to be a thousand yards of it) soaked in ice water was wound around me until I resembled a swab for a Columbiad.

It is a cruel experiment. When the thirty-two ounces each warm flesh, it makes him start with sudden violence and gasp for breath, just as men do in the death agony. It tries the marrow in my bones, and stopped the beating of my heart.

I thought my time had come.

Young Wilson said the circumstance reminded him of an anecdote about a negro who was being baptized, and who slipped from the parson's grasp and came near being drowned; he floundered around, though, and finally rose upon of the water considerably strangled and furiously angry, and started ashore at once, spouting water like a whale, and remarking with great asperity that, "Ole'o' dese days, some gen'leman's nigger gwyne to git killed wil jes' sech dem foolishness as dat."

Then young Wilson laughed at his silly, pointless anecdote, as if he had thot he had done something very smart. I suppose I am not to be affronted every day, though, without resenting it—I coughed my bed-fellow clear out of the house before morning.

Never take a shower-bath—never. Next to meeting a lady acquaintance, who, for reasons best known to herself, don't see you when she looks at you, and don't know you when she does see you, it is the most uncomfortable thing in the world.

It is singular that such a simile as that happened to occur to me; I haven't thot of that circumstance a dozen times to-day. I used to think she was so pretty, so gentle, and graceful, and considerate, and all that sort of thing.

But I suspect it was all a mistake.

In reality, she is as ugly as a crab; and there is no expression in her countenance, either; she reminds me of one of those dummies in the milliner shops. I know she has got false teeth, and I think one of her eyes is glass. She can never fool me with that French she talks, either; that's Cherokee—I have been among that tribe myself. She has a ready driven two or three Frenchmen to the verge of suicide with that unchristian gibberish. And that complexion of hers is the dingiest that ever a white woman bore—it is pretty nearly Cherokee itself. It shows out strongest when it is contrasted with her monstrous white sugar-shovelled bonnet; when she gets that on she looks like a sorrel calf under a new shed. I despise that woman, and I'll never speak to her again. Not unless she speaks to me, anyhow.

But as I was saying, when the sheet-bath failed to cure my cough, a lady friend recommended the application of a mustard plaster to my breast.

I believe that would have cured me effectually, if it had not been for young Wilson.

When I went to bed I put my mustard plaster—which was a very gorgeous one, eighteen inches square—where I could reach it when I was ready for it.

But young Wilson got hungry in the night, and ate it up.

I never saw anybody have such an appetite; I am confident that lunatic would have eaten me if I had been healthy.

After sojourning a week at Lake Bigler, I went to Steamboat Springs, and besides the steam baths, I took a lot of the vilest medicines that were ever concocted. They would have cured me, but I had to go back to Virginia, where, notwithstanding the variety of new remedies I absorbed every day, I managed to aggravate my disease by carelessness and undue exposure.

I finally concluded to visit San Francisco, and the first day I got here a lady at the Lick House told me to drink a quart of whiskey every twenty-four hours and a friend at the Occidental recommended precisely the same course.

Each advised me to take a quart—that makes half a gallon.

I calculate to do it, or perish in the attempt.

Now, with the kindest motives in the world, I offer for the consideration of consumptive patients the varigated course of treatment I have lately gone through. Let them try it,—if it don't cure them, it can't more than kill them.

How a Maine Regiment got a Supply of Stockings.—The small British vessels running between here and the provinces furnish opportunities for smuggling, though this is done upon so petty a scale that the loss to the government is by no means commensurate with the risk to the smugglers. It is not customary for the inspectors to oversee very closely the discharging of these vessels, which are simply visited from time to time, one inspector frequently having the supervision of several of them. But on one occasion an inspector, suspecting something wrong, devoted his whole attention to the discharge of one of these crafts. The captain was evidently uneasy—the work of discharging cargo went on slowly—every one seemed impatient but the imperturbable inspector, who patiently watched the proceedings, sealing up the hatches when he went to his meals. Finally the captain, seeing that his detention in port was likely to be long and expensive, announced that he had on board five hundred pairs of stockings which were forwarded by Union sympathizers as a gift to a Maine regiment! A grim smile lighted up the countenance of the inspector at this sudden development of Union sympathy in Nova Scotia, and the Collector, in consideration of the munificence of the gift, consented to overlook the *peculiar* omission of the importation in the manifest. So a Maine regiment got a supply of nice stockings, and the Nova Scotians got credit for a degree of good feeling toward our government which is hardly borne out by the published advices from that quarter.—*Boston Journal.*

Is it Spontaneous?—A bridge broke down at Terre Haute a few days since, drowning a number of persons. The Terre Haute *Express* says:

One incident connected with the recovery of the bodies is worthy of more general publicity. All had been found with the exception of that of Miss Tarpill, and the approaching night was about to compel the search to be abandoned, when some one suggested that by placing quicksilver in a piece of bread and putting it in the water, it would stop directly over the body. Accordingly, a loaf was procured and two ounces of quicksilver placed in it, then taken about fifty feet above the bridge and thrown into the water. It floated down in the current, which is quite strong at that place, when, suddenly, it stopped, and circling around, was apparently about to sink, when a gentleman in a boat caught it, and grappling hooks being put down, the body was found directly beneath, in from eight to ten feet of water. We had read of this made several years since, but supposing it one of the many superstitions, had almost forgotten it. What the philosophy is we cannot tell. Will some one afford some light on it?

How to get Elected.—It is not necessary for a politician to be absolutely slandered for vices. Congressional honors may occasionally be achieved by a reputation for comparatively trifling defeats, or even a lack of accomplishments. We remember a well-known Congressman, equally celebrated for his "fastness" and his talent, who after being considerably used up on several games of billiards, was roundly told that "he might be a smart man, but one thing was certain, he hadn't been sent to Congress for his playing." "That's where you're all wrong," he responded with a cool drawl. "It was just what elected me, and nothing else!" "Losing at billiards?" "Yo-es, I always lost every game; everybody wanted to play with me, and I let 'em! That made me popular. Sometimes it cost me a hundred dollars a day—but I got elected!" We came away, leaving the Hon. M. C. in the centre of a circle of proffered hats.

Three Reasons.—A traveller writes home to a friend: "From Camden to Beltchley, a distance of forty miles, I traveled along with Mrs. Graves. She was a sweet and interesting woman—so sweet and interesting that, fastidious as I am on the subject, I believe I would have been willing to have kissed her. I had, however, several reasons for not perpetrating this act. First I am such a good husband I wouldn't even be guilty of the appearance of disloyalty to my sweet wife. Second, I was afraid our fellow-passengers would see me and tell Graves. Third, I don't think Mrs. G. would let me."

Laconics.—Benignity is preferable to munificence.

All faults are pardonable when one has the courage to avow them.

Hasty words are soon repented.

In conversing, give all leave to speak in their turn.

☞ The longest and oldest chain bridge in the world, is said to be Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one lofty mountain to the top of another.

Casualties Among General Officers of the Union and Rebel Armies during the war.

UNION GENERALS KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS IN BATTLE.

Maj Gen Phillip Kearney, at Chantilly.
" Isaac I. Stevens, Chantilly.
" Jesse L. Reno, South Mountain.
" J K F Mansfield, Antietam.
" Israel B Richardson, Antietam.
" Hiram G Berry, Chancellorsville.
" A W Whipple, Chancellorsville.
" John F Reynolds, Gettysburg.
Brig Gen F W Lander, Edward's Ferry.
" W H L Wallace, Shiloh.
" Thomas Williams, Baton Rouge.
" H Bohlen Rappahannock Ford.
" George W. Taylor, Manassas.
" Isaac P Rodman, Antietam.
" P A Hackleman, Dorinth.
" James S Jackson, Perryville.
" W K Terrill, Perryville.
" G D Bayard, Fredericksburg.
" C F Jackson, Fredericksburg.
" Joshua W Sill, Stone River.
" R N Kirk, Stone River.
" E Kirby, Chancellorsville.
" George Boomer, Vicksburg.
" Stephen H Weed, Gettysburg.
" S K Zook, Gettysburg.
" E J Farnsworth, Gettysburg.
" Geo C Strong Morris Island.
" W H Lytle, Chickamauga.

DIED.

Maj Gen Charles F Smith.
" O M Mitchell.
" William Nelson.
" E V Sumner.
Brig Gen J H Kein.
" R L McCook.
" E E Patterson.
" Thomas Welsh.
" C D Jameson.
" J B Plummer.
" James Cooper.

RESIGNED.

Maj Gen E D Morgan.
" Charles S Hamilton.
" C M Clay.
" R J Ogilsby.
Brig Gen J W Phelps.
" C M Thurston.
" J W Denver.
" Willis A Gorman.
" James Craig.
" T T Crittenden.
" A C Harding.
" M S Wade.
" William G Campbell.
" James Shields.
" Cameron.
" Thomas F Meagher.
" Leonard F Ross.
" C C Dodge.

CASHIERED.

Maj Gen Fitz John Porter.

DISMISSED.

Brig Gen J W Revere.

REBEL GENERALS KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN BATTLE

Gen A S Johnson, Shiloh.
Lieut Gen T J Jackson, Chancellorsville.
Brig Gen Robt S Garnett, Carrick's Ford.
" Barnard E Bee, Ball Run.
" S E Burton, Ball Run.
" F K Zollicoffer, Mill Spring.
" Ben McCulloch, Pea Ridge.
" James McIntosh, Pea Ridge.
" A H Bradford, Shiloh.
" J W Ashby, Cross Keys.
" Robert Hatton, Fair Oaks.
" Richard Griffith, Chickahominy.
" Thomas C Rhett, Chickahominy.
" C S Winder, Cedar Mountain.
" L O B Branch, Antietam.
" Geo B Anderson, Antietam.
" —— Stark, Antietam.
" John T Hughes, Lexington, Mo.
" Henry Little, Iuka.
" —— Moore, Corinth.
" Martin, Corinth.
" Maxey Gregg, Fredericksburg.
" J R R Cobb, Fredericksburg.
" J E Rains, Stone River.
" Roger Hanson, Stone River.
" E F Paxton, Chancellorsville.
" E D Tracy, Port Gibson.
" Lloyd Tilghman, Champion Hill.
" Martin E Green, Vicksburg.
" Wm D Pender, Gettysburg.
" Richard B Garnett, Gettysburg.
" Wm Barksdale, Gettysburg.
" Paul J Semms, Gettysburg.
" J J Pettigrew, Falling Waters.
" A E Steen, Prairie Grove.
" Benj H Helm Chickamauga.
" Preston Smith, Chickamauga.

DIED.

Maj Gen E D Twiggs.
" Earl Van Dorn,
" S S Rowen,
" D Jones,
Brig Gen J B Grayson,
" P St G Cocke.
" W D Smith.
" Daniel S Donelson,
" John B Floyd,
" T A Flournoy,
" J B Villipigue,
" J K Duncan,
" W H Carroll,

RESIGNED.

Maj Gen M L Bonham,
" Gus A Smith,
" George B Crittenden,
Brig Gen F F Fauntleroy,
" G W Randolph,
" S C Anderson,
" Albert Pike,
" Humphrey Marshall,
" H R Jacason,
" L T Wigfall,
" J R Anderson,
" Robert Toombs,
" Roger A Pryor.

Gov. Yates and the President.—Gov. Yates of Illinois, recently made a speech before the Union League at Washington, in which after quoting the well known verse, "God moves in a mysterious way," he is reported to have said, "if we had triumphed at Ball Run and Fredericksburg, then we would have had this country restored with slavery. But that was not in the counsels of Almighty God.—Then I urged Mr. Lincoln to take rebel property, to call 250,000 men to garrison our posts, to raise a million of fighting men, to abolish slavery and to perform other radical measures, he telegraphed to me, "Dick, hold fast and see the salvation of God."

The First Marriage—And Adam said: "This is now bone of my bone, and and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife They shall be one flesh." No cards.

Now and Then.

Flour.—One man can make as much flour in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago.

Lace.—One woman can make now as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

Sugar.—It now requires only as many days to refine sugar as it did months thirty years ago.

Looking-Glasses.—It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only forty minutes.

Engines.—The engine of a first-rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

Cotton.—One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1760, when Arkwright, the first cotton spinner, took out his first patent.

Common Sense.—An economical house-keeper, gives the public the following common sense ideas in relation to making purchases. It says:

"Always take a look at the advertisements in the local paper just before you go out to purchase the family supplies, remembering that you can make better bargains with those who advertise than with those who do not advertise at all.

The liberal advertiser is always an enterprising man, his rule in trade is the nimble sixpence, and his motto "quick sales—small profits." His advertisements brings to his store the cash customers, and he catches more of cash than his unenterprising neighbor, and hence for a large share of his stock he pays cash down and can afford to sell cheaper.

He keeps a better stock of goods and his advertisement is the evidence of it.—He is not ashamed to invite the people to examine his stock; to a comparison of prices "before purchasing elsewhere."

The man who does not advertise is the "slow shilling" man, and exacts large profits. He must have a little more for every article he sells, and deals largely in fractions.

These petty exactions of a half, a quarter, and three-quarters of a cent, swell the cost of living to twenty, thirty, forty, and as high as sixty dollars per annum."

Religious Courtship.—A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor an open Bible, with a pin stuck in the following text—Second Epistle of John, verse 5th, "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse 10th, "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou should'st take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

Be Gentlemen at Home.—There are few families, we imagine, anywhere, in which love is not abused as furnishing a license for impoliteness. A husband, or father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those he loves best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely at times to his wife or sister than he would dare to any other female except a low vicious one. Things ought not to be so. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and true ladies at home; and no polish exhibited in society, can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred ties of conjugal love.

What a Wife Should be Alphabetically.—A Wife should be amiable, benevolent, charitable, domestic, economical, forgiving, generous, honest, industrious, judicious, kind, loving, modest, neat obedient, pleasant, quiet, reflecting, sober, tender, urbane, virtuous, wise, exemplary, yielding and zealous.

A husband should be likewise; but, says an old mail contributor, a good many of them alphabetically and uniformly, are absurd, base, captious, depraved, exasperating, false, gloomy, heathenish, ignorant, jealous, knappish, lazy, mean, negligent, obdurate, profligate, quarrelsom, rash, selfish, tantalizing, ugly, vexing, whimsical, x-erbating, yawning, and so forth.—Exchange.

A Considerate Jockey.—A jockey in Maine, given to the tricks of the trade, and who has an awful habit of swearing, sold a kicking horse to a good deacon, for getting to inform him the animal had a way of handling his hind legs not always agreeable. A week or two afterwards, as the deacon was riding, his horse astonished him by elevating his hind legs to the locality of the "dashes," clear out the wagon and hazarding the deacon's bones and life. The next day the deacon met the jockey, and asked him what he meant by selling him a kicking horse. "Why," replied the jockey, "I thought you were better *prepared* to ride behind him than I was, and so I let you have him."

Mother's Love.—Oh! who has known the depth, the breadth of a mother's love, until the knowledge (too late) brings gratitude, which sinks into bitter remorse and self-upbraiding over the tomb? Who remembers all the self-sacrifice, life-long, as unfaltering as unpretending, which breathes out from the mother's heart, to make a world of fragrant beauty for her child? Alas! we forget the love until it has passed from us, and left the earth gloomy—deserted by its brightness. We forget the self-sacrifice until it has been consummated by death, and offers its last oblation to heaven. Then, we weep bitterly but fruitlessly, seeking in vain to recall any return of the kindnesses with which our lives have been overwhelmed.

We weep bitterly, I said; for there is no grief so cutting as that of self-contempt, self-reproach; and fruitlessly, unless the weeping urges into growth a future harvest of good deeds. And this is not so, often. We resolve and resolve, but our words are all that we in truth offer as an atonement for the past wrong, the by-gone sin. We quiet our conscience with the thought that, had she lived, we would have done differently; as she is dead, our grief is all we can offer on her tomb. Does it not seem, then, that we believe, in reality, that the lost are in truth the dead? that, as the sleeping body may not know either our wordy grief or our acted repentance, there is nothing beyond that can discern "what manner of spirit we are of? Is there, then, no spirit-land? Does the soul that has existed but to love and to act love—the mother's pure, tender, unselfish soul—does it lie down for ever with the unconscious clay in the dark grave? Can it no more rejoice in our joy, grieve in our sorrow, be troubled with our pains? I do not think thus.—*Carine Steinburgy; an Autobiography.*

The Empire of Health. Who Wields its Sceptre.—Universal Empire has been the darling object of scores of despots, dynasties, and states, from the time of the Pharaohs to that of *Napoleon le Grand*. Seas of blood have been shed to attain it, and the bones of the myriads who have been slaughtered in the pursuit of this chimera would, if they could be collected in one mass, overtop the highest peak of the Himalayan mountains.—Rome came nearest the consummation, yet, even she was never, in truth, the absolute "Mistress of the World."

Yet there is a species of universal empire which has been attained. It is an empire not over the souls and bodies of mankind, but over their diseases. The conqueror who has achieved this grand result is Doctor Holloway, of London; at least, we are taught to believe that he has done so, by vouchers from all parts of the Christian and heathen world, which seem to be irrefutable, and which, in fact, so far as we know, have never been challenged. His Pills and Ointment are "universal remedies" in a *double* sense. They are disseminated throughout the habitable globe, and they are (so "crowds of witnesses" assure us) *universally successful*.

In this country it is quite certain that the Pills are used with the most beneficial effect in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and that scrofula, and all the family of eruptive diseases and discharging sores give way to the healing operation of the Ointment.

Surely, the noblest of all universal empires is that which stretches its healing sceptre over the maladies of all nations!—"*Day Book.*"

The Markets.—Prices have advanced rapidly. Gold went up and carried wheat, corn, butter, cheese and other exportable articles along with it. Prices have also stiffened in England in consequence of wet weather.

In France the crops are good; but the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, which has correspondents in all parts of the country, says that although the crop of wheat "is generally pretty good, the return *is less than had been hoped*." "Some of our correspondents," it says, "speak of a deficit."

The river Nile has risen to such an extraordinary height as to spread alarm throughout Egypt that the crops will be lost.

The great frosts throughout the Western States has certainly injured the corn crop very materially. It is estimated that one-quarter of the crop is destroyed and one-quarter injured.

Barley commands high prices—much higher than wheat in proportion to weight. This was also the case last year. There seems to be a steadily increasing demand for good barley. Omaha had more land sown in barley in this State the present year than in 1862, and the yield is as good and the quality much better. In Canada also the crop is good.

Rye is scarce and in demand.

Butter and cheese are higher.

Beans are dull but still bring high prices. In fact, everything the farmer has to sell is in demand at good paying rates.—*Genesee Farmer.*

☞ Stockings to "suit the feet" are now sold in London. They are, like shoes, "rights and lefts." The inner edge of each is quite straight to the extremity of the great toe, while the outer is rounded off to the shape of the foot. Just plenty of room is ensured where the great toe requires it, without such unnecessary largeness in other parts as to create creases in the stuff, and to gall the feet.

☞ Coleridge, who in his feelings was a thorough John Bull, speaking of the French, says: "Frenchmen are like gunpowder; each individual grain is smutty and contemptible, but mass them together and they are terrific.

☞ The death of fifteen hundred squirrels was the result of a recent hunt in Ashtabula county Ohio.

Japanese Furniture.—If European joints could only be made supple enough to enable their owners to dispense with sofas and chairs, and, *par consequence*, with tables, and we were hardy enough to lie on clean mats, six feet by three, stuffed with fine straw, and beautifully made with a silk border, so as to form a sort of reticulated carpet for rooms of any size, the solution of that much-debated question, the possibility of marrying on four hundred pounds a year, might certainly be predicted with something like unanimity in favor of matrimony. The upholsterer's bill never can offer any impediment to a young couple in Japan.—Their future house is taken, containing generally three or four little rooms, in which clean mats are put. Each then brings to the housekeeping a cotton-stuffed quilt and a box of wearing apparel for their own personal use; a pan to cook the rice, half a dozen lacker cups and trays to eat off; a large tub to bathe and wash in are added on the general account, and these complete the establishment.—*Sir. R. Alcock's Three Years in Japan.*

Economy in a Family.—There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or parlor; it runs away, he knows not how, and that demon Waste, cries "More!" like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare their children for a station in life and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children! This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much toward making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or work-shop.

☞ Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is cleaned of all impurities, and contains the largest amount of all necessary and wholesome properties which can be concentrated in the same weight; is guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded. It will cure dyspeptic persons, and save the health of all who use it. Grocers and Druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this is caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlivens the muscles, and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient, warming, searching and effective. See advertisement.

Dr. Hall's Balsam.—This medicine is a scientific remedy for Consumption in all its various stages, and is especially efficacious for a common Cold or Cough. When taken according to directions it gives immediate relief, and in a short time effects a permanent cure.

Mind is Everything.—A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form—it is the finest of the fine arts—but the beauties of the mind far exceed them all.

☞ The Rockport *Republican* says:—"We hear of a case in a neighboring town where a young man kicked his father out of doors last fall, and sent him off; but as soon as he was drafted, he sent for the old man, and gave him $5, and is now "supporting" him.

☞ The Lewiston *Journal* learns that Capt. Daniel Whittum of that place, has 11 sheep that have raised 23 lambs this season—worth $3,50 per head. They also produced 44 lbs. of wool worth 75 cents per lb. a total of $30 for the wool So that the gross proceeds from the lambs and wool have been $113,50.

Remembrances.—The memories of childhood, the long, far-away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayers, the voice of a departed playfellow, the ancient church and schoolmaster, in all their green and hallowed associations, come upon the heart in the autumn time of life, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

Contentment.—The longer you keep a canary bird in a cage the sweeter it will sing; so the more severe the discipline of the good man's experience, the sweeter the song of his spiritual life. The gold that is refined in the hottest furnace comes out the brightest, and the character moulded by intense heat will exhibit the most wondrous excellence.

Tears and Laughter.—God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears under sorrow from becoming despair and madness, and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species.

☞ A young lady, when asked to partake of the pudding, replied: "No, many thanks, my dear madam, by no manner of means; I have already indulged the clamorous calls of a craving appetite, until a manliest sense of internal fullness admonishes my stay; my deficiency is entirely and satisfactorily satisfied."

☞ It is alleged that a small cast-iron gun, carrying an 8-pound ball has perforated a five-inch iron plate at four hundred and thirty yards. Experiments have been made with it at Washington.

☞ Boasting is sometimes out of place. We were once amused at hearing a gentleman remark that he was a bachelor, as was his father before him.

WAR NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac—Further Details of the Battle of Saturday—Kilpatrick Holds Fredericksburg—Full Particulars of the Battle—The 5th Maine Distinguishes Itself—Splendid Behavior of Sedgwick's Troops.

WASHINGTON, 8th.

The following was received at headquarters of the army to-day:

First Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS Army Potomac, Nov. 7th, 9:30 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery, on this side of the river taking a number of prisoners.

Maj. Gen. French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

Second Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS Army Potomac, Nov. 7th—10 P. M.

Gen. Sedgwick reports capturing this afternoon, in his operations—4 Cols. 3 Lieut. Cols. and many other officers, over 800 men, together with four battle-flags.

Gen. French captured over 400 prisoners, officers and men.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

NEW YORK, 8th.

The *Herald's* Army of Potomac despatch dated the 7th, says:

The 12th Ill., cavalry has gone home to recruit, and it is rumored that the 1st Me., will go home for the same purpose.

NEW YORK, 9th.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says: Advices from your correspondent in front to-night state that the advance of the entire army has progressed most satisfactorily.—To-day the army crossed the Rappahannock again, but found no enemy in any force sufficient to risk a general engagement, contrary to general anticipation.

Yesterday nearly a whole division of Hill's Corps, which was on this side of the river, between Kelley's Ford and the Rappahannock Railroad bridge, was attacked on the right and left by Gen. Sedgwick and French's division of his corps. After an artillery duel of some two hours the rebels saw that they were being badly worsted, and commenced retreating, which threw them into great confusion as they dashed toward the river to effect an escape. The result was that a large number were killed and wounded, while they left 1800 men as prisoners, and 8 guns, together with considerable camp material which fell into our hands. The engagement was as brief as it was brilliant, and reflects credit on the celerity and gallantry of the 6th corps.

Our loss in killed will not reach 100, and in wounded not 400. It is impossible to say whether any battle will be fought to-morrow. Present indications do not render it probable.

The Herald has the following:

HEADQUARTERS Army Potomac, Nov 8th—P. M.

I learn that our army is well over the river, and Gen. Sedgwick's advance has reached Brandy Station. No reports of fighting have been received. This will be a week of hot work.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says: Advices from the front are to the effect that General Kilpatrick occupied the city and heights of Fredericksburg, and was in a position to hold them until the infantry could reach him. It is probable that the army has already reached him, and is now intrenching itself on the South bank of the Rappahannock.

The train conveying the wounded from the battle of Kelley's Ford yesterday to the number of 150, arrived at 10 P. M. to-night. No ambulances were there to transport the wounded men to the hospitals. The prisoners are expected to arrive during the night.

NEW YORK, 9th.

The following is taken from the *Herald, Times* and *Tribune's* accounts of the engagement:

November 7th.

Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the right wing of the army, consisting of the 5th and 6th corps, left Warrenton this morning, with orders to proceed to Rappahannock Station and take and hold that position. The march was a rapid one, and the 1st (Wright's) division of the 6th corps, under Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, Gen. Wright being in command of the corps, reached the heights this side of the river about 1 P. M., and drove in the enemy's pickets.

Gen. Howe's (2d) division of the same corps was on Russell's right, and commenced skirmishing soon after, and drove the enemy before them.

The 3d corps under Maj. Gen. Sykes formed their skirmish line on the south of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, stretching down towards Normand's Ford. Early's division of Ewell's corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, the works upon which they had so turned to make them defensible from attack in this direction. These works were captured last summer by our forces while we occupied the line of the Rappahannock. The enemy had strengthened them by digging pits around their front. Such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked and carried to-day.

Col. Tompkins, of the 18th N. J. artillery, and chief of artillery on Gen. Sedgwick's staff, posted Capt. Martin's battery of the 5th U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Waterman's battery C, of the 1st R. I., upon the heights about three quarters of a mile this side of the river. These commenced shelling the works about 3 o'clock, and shortly afterwards Gen. R. C. Tyler commanding the reserve artillery, who was on the ground, sent his Adjutant Gen. Capt. C. H. Whittlesay, to order up Capt. C. D. Teft's 5th independent battery of 6-24-pound Parrotts, making in all 18 guns engaged in shelling them at this short range.

While this was going on Gen. Russell was busy with the musketry. He pushed his lines of skirmishers upon both flanks of the enemy's works until nearly sunset, when his own brigade, composed of the 5th Wis., 5th Me., and 121st N. Y., were ordered to charge the rifle pits and earthworks upon both flanks, led by Gen. Russell in person. They went steadily and silently onward, fighting as they proceeded, until nearing the works they fixed bayonets and pitched in with cold steel. This was too much even for the flower of the Southern army, for it was the much vaunted Louisiana brigade that they found there, and after a short hand to hand contest they turned to flee towards their pontoons, which were lying directly in their rear. But here they were foiled. Our boys had already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but to surrender or swim for it. Some of them tried the latter, but it was no easy matter, and they yielded.

When those on the opposite shore found that we held the end of the bridge they set fire to their side and destroyed a portion of it. Thus closed at dark one of the most brilliant actions of the war. It was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the heights of St. Mary's and Fredericksburg. Prisoners are still (mid night) coming in, and it will be safe to assert that their whole number exceeds that of our force which was actively engaged in their capture.

Altho' Gens. Sedgwick, Wright and Tyler were present and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achievement principally to Gen. Russell and his gallant troops.

Gen. Meade has sent to Gen. Sedgwick an order congratulating him and his troops upon their success in this preliminary movement.

Lee is supposed to be at Culpepper, Ewell at Brandy Station, and Hill between Culpepper and Cedar Mountain. We are preparing to cross at daybreak.

Later From the Army of the Potomac—Our Troops Pressing on to Culpepper—Heavy Losses in the 6th Maine—From Charleston Harbor—Capture of Block Island by Gillmore.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, 8th.

From present appearances our losses in the action of yesterday were somewhat under estimated. The killed will be nearly 100 and the wounded 300. 100 rebel wounded were left in our hands. We have 1500 prisoners instead of 1200, including 103 commissioned officers.

There is a heavy fog on the river this A. M. which delays the attack. Our batteries are all in position, and the attack will be made as soon as the fog lifts.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, 8th.

Upon the lifting of the fog our forces commenced crossing and found little or no opposition. They are pressing forwards towards Culpepper.

The 2d division of the 3d corps, under Gen. H. Prince, crossed the river last night at Kelley's Ford and captured 252 of the 2d and 38th N. C. regiments. The prisoners say their orders were to remain and fight until ordered to retreat or taken prisoners.

Gen. Prince's boys waded the ford which was about waist deep, and the prisoners had to wade back.

The 20th N. Y. regiment, Lieut. Col. Hardensburg commanding, accompanied the prisoners to Washington as an escort.

The wounded are arriving here on their way to Washington. Cars are also ordered for 1500 prisoners, 250 of which were taken by the left wing, under Gen. French. The prisoners are now arriving. They are chiefly from N. C. and Louisiana.

NEW YORK, 9th.

Another account states: At dusk the 6th Me., was deployed as a double skirmish line, the 5th Wis., being drawn up in line of battle on their left. Perhaps for the first time during the war the skirmishers charged upon the enemy's works, and the two regiments mentioned, both belonging to the 2d brigade carried the left of the fortifications by storm dashing forward gallantly and impetuously, in the face of a murderous fire, and captured seven pieces of artillery.

The right of the line of the fortifications was still held by the enemy, and the glorious duty of assailing that point was assigned to the 121st N. Y., and 5th Me., of the 2d brigade, and faithfully did they perform the duty. The 49th and 119th Pa., regiments supported the already victorious boys of the 3d brigade, while the 2d brigade was hurling the enemy from what he deemed his impregnable position. The enemy made several unsuccessful attempts to retake the works, during which the right of the 6th Me., lost heavily.

There was no chance for the rebels to escape by crossing the river as we had range of their single bridge, though a few mounted men managed to dash over through a galling fire. Among them was Gen. Early.

It is said the 121st N. Y. and 5th Maine took 180 prisoners in one squad. The former regiment at different times during the engagement captured 683 prisoners, and the 5th Maine 550.

The 2d brigade also captured 8 battle flags 1178 stand of arms and the adjutant's desk of the 8th La., regiment, with all the books and papers relating to that regiment.

Among the prisoners captured were 6 cols 2 of whom commanded brigades.

Sergt. Roberts of the 6th Me., captured a rebel battle flag. That regiment suffered very severely, losing in killed and wounded 17 officers out of its 22 officers who went into the action and two-thirds of its enlisted men. The regiments actually engaged in the capture of the prisoners went into the battle with only 900 men, and the excess of the prisoners above their own numbers is therefore very large.

There is a report that the rebel Gen. Hays was killed or taken prisoner.

NEW YORK, 9th.

The Morris Island correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 3d inst., that Block Island is occupied by our troops. It is nearer to Charleston than any other point held by us with the exception of the extreme end of Morris Island. The view that can be here obtained of the city is very good.—With a glass some of the signboards may be read upon the houses. The rebels have in vain tried to shell us away from this place. We are well entrenched, and covered by the guns of the gunboat Commodore McDonough.

NEW YORK, 9th.

Another account of the fighting on the Rappahannock says the 6th Maine went into the fight with 300 men and came out with 85. The 5th Wis., lost about 100. Our entire loss in killed and wounded will be between 750 and 800.

The fight lasted about an hour and a half, but the heaviest losses were received during a charge in a space of about 15 minutes.

Part of the forces belonging to the department of Washington are within supporting distance of Meade's troops and will guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Rumored Advance up the Peninsula—McClellan's Artillery Road found to be Useful—From the army of the Potomac—The entire Army Across the Rappahannock—Our men hold Fredericksburg and Falmouth—Halleck Practically suppressed by Grant.

NEW YORK, 10th.

The *World's* Washington despatch says it is hinted that a considerable Union force has started, or is about to start up the Peninsula towards Richmond. It is stated that the artillery roads constructed by General McClellan are in superb condition, and will greatly facilitate co-operative movement against the enemy.

The entire army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday without any incident of importance occurring. It crossed in two columns one on a pontoon bridge at Kelley's Ford and the other on the captured rebel pontoon bridge near the railroad bridge.

Advices received otherwise in Washington state that the rebel army seems to be moving towards the Rapidan, and as yet have taken no position for accepting battle. Our troops commanded the roads approaching Fredericksburg from the north west, while some of them hold that town and Falmouth today.

There can be no doubt that Gen. Halleck has been practically superseded by General Grant, so far as the movement of the great armies operating in Virginia and Tennessee are concerned. From the Rappahannock to Tuscumbia but a single field is embraced, Gen. Sherman forming one wing of our forces and Gen Meade the other. It would appear that Gen Grant is drawing his wings nearer together, and he seems to consider the close investment, if not the capture of Richmond an essential step in the struggle to hold our advance in East Tennessee.

The most desperate fighting is expected to take place immediately.

The *Herald's* despatch dated in the field, Nov. 9th, says—About 7 o'clock Sunday morning our troops were again in motion, deploying from the different corps on the forest on the north side of Kelley's Ford, where they had bivouacked. As some of the enemy were seen in the woods beyond the plain, the troops were formed into line of battle. It being ascertained that these were only stragglers, the first, third and fifth corps deployed and formed a junction with the sixth near Brandy Station.

About nightfall there was heavy firing towards Culpepper. It was our cavalry driving back the enemy's pickets. The general impression is that the rebels have fallen back to their old position behind the Rapidan.

The *Herald* has the following:

BRANDY STATION, Nov. 3d,

The 3d Army Corps, after the brilliant action of Saturday, camped on the south side, resting till daylight yesterday, when they took the lead in the pursuit of the rebels followed by the 1st and 2d corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of rebel cavalry and light artillery, posted in line on a hill near the railroad, and two miles east of Brandy Station.

The 3d division under Gen Carr, were in advance, and Col Keefe's brigade supported by the other two brigades of this division immediately charged upon and soon drove them from their position. This division followed them leisurely inflicting severe punishment upon them as they retreated up the Railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy Station. The fight continued until after dark. The casualties on our side were light not exceeding seven or eight wounded.

While this was going on, the other corps were scouring the country up the river and towards Stevensburg, but could find only occasional stragglers from the retreating army, which had evidently left it well prepared for winter quarters only a few hours previous.

NEW YORK, 10th.

The $100 bounty due at the expiration of the term of enlistment will be paid by paymasters to veteran soldiers upon the usual discharge papers from their first enlistment.

The *Times'* despatch says the enlistment of negroes in Maryland alone is at the rate of two regiments a week.

General Butler went to Fortress Monroe this evening.

One thousand eight hundred and forty-six rebels marched the streets this morning, six abreast, to prison. Other arrivals will swell the number to 2000.

The *Times* says our cavalry have gone as far as the Rapidan without much opposition. The impression among military men is that Lee's entire army is retreating on Richmond and that it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of that city.

Latest.—A despatch received here to night from the front says that heavy cavalry skirmishing was going on all the afternoon southwest of Culpepper. The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan is Stuart's cavalry who are covering the rebel retreat.

From Gen. Grant's Department—Bragg reported Retreating to Atlanta—From the Army of the Potomac—The Rebels retreating Rapidly on Richmond—Gen'l Lee Again Asserted to be at Chattanooga—Reported Decision of the Rebel Cabinet at Virginia.

CHATTANOOGA, 10th.

Georgia refugees just in report a considerable movement of Braggs troops and stores southward.

The rebels are said to be evacuating the position in front of Chattanooga and retreating to Rome or Atlanta.

Longstreet is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on our line of communication at Bridgeport.

Twenty two paymasters with seven millions are engaged in paying the troops to the 1st or November.

NEW YORK, 11th.

The *Times* Washington despatch says the main force of the rebels was at Gordonsville yesterday, and making 2-40 time for Richmond.

Gen. Meade at ———, waiting supplies. The repair of the railroad to Culpepper is abandoned, and Acquia Creek will be our next base of supplies.

Seventeen hundred muskets have been gathered as fragments of the recent fight, most of them bearing the "Tower" stamp of 1861, and all are in serviceable condition. Two of the cannon captured were 10-pounder Parrots and two 12-pounder Napoleons, with caissons, limbers and all complete.

A Union scout just from Richmond and the ports south reports that Lee is actually in command of Bragg's army, and that Bragg, though nominally chief, is Lee's subordinate. He says it was decided a few days since at a rebel Cabinet session to abandon Virginia at the first intimation of an intention of Gen Meade to advance upon Richmond.

The prisoners in the Old Capitol prison were sent yesterday to Point Lookout.—Fifty-eight more prisoners were brought up to-day. All these prisoners will soon be transported to Johnson's Island, off Sandusky, Lake Erie. This would indicate that the resumption of exchange is as far off as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10th.

A fire at Nevada City, yesterday, destroyed nearly all the buildings on Broad street, five brick buildings on Main street, the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregationalist and Catholic Churches, the theatre, court house, express and telegraph office, the gas works, United States Hotel, and many stores in the neighborhood. The county records were saved. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

NEW YORK, 11th.

A Chattanooga letter of the 1st inst. to The *Tribune* says it has been ascertained that Longstreet's corps in his late midnight attack on the pontoons of the 11th and 12th corps, which came through with Gen Hooker, lost heavily. On the spot 130 dead rebels were found. The rebel guns on Lookout occasionally open on Hooker's force in the valley, but with no effect. Lookout itself is in a tight place and gives daily signs of uneasiness. Last night the steamboat Pointed Rock ran down the river past Lookout to Brown's Ferry without receiving a shot. Look is literally played out.

We hold Culpepper to-day, and our lines extended to the Rapidan below. The railroad will be completed to Bealton to-night. The road will be repaired as fast as the army advances, and we hope in a week from now will be running to Richmond.

All is quiet in front to-day, the rebels having gone to the south side of the Rapidan. Gen. Buford started from Brandy Station to day, and hoped to meet the enemy by 2 P. M.

The *Herald* has the following:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, 9th.

I learn that there has been no fighting to-day, but several military gentlemen just arrived report passing on the road an hour since prisoners to the number of 600 or 700, captured to day in the vicinity of Culpepper. These will swell our capturers to 2500 so far. The artillery captured was sent to Washington to day. Fifty eight prisoners captured at Brandy Station this A. M. went down on the train this evening.

Maine Killed and Wounded.

Among the casualties were the following:

Killed—Capt. R. W. Furlong, Co, D, 6th Me., Lieut. H Walkins, Co. A do,, Lieut. James B. McKinley, Co. E. do., Lieut. John French, Co. B, 5th Me., Lieut. Tubbs, Co. K, do., Sergt. John A. Gray, (color bearer) Co. K, 6th Me.

Wounded—Brig. Gen. Robt. S. Tyler, struck and grazed by a spent rifle bullet, but not disabled. Lieut. Col B F Harris, 6th Me., hip shattered; Adj Chas A Clark, 6th Me, in leg; Capt G W Bronham, Co, G. 6th Me., shell wound; 1st Lieut. H. H Waite, Co. D. 6th Me., breast severely; 1st Lieut Solomon J. Morton, Co, H. 6th Me., hip and breast; 1st Lieut. S. W. Smith, Co, G, do. leg; 2d Lieut. J. H. Jacobs, do. shoulder; 2d Lieut. W. H. Coon, Co. H. 6th Me.; Sergt. George W. House, Co. I. 6th M.

EXTRA SESSION.—The Executive of this State have under consideration the subject of assembling the Legislation in extra session to consider the measure of offering a State bounty for Volunteers in addition to the amount offered by the general government.

An extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature is called for the purpose.—*Jeffersonian.*

——The number of men that will be secured to the army from New Hampshire, under the draft, will not be far from 2,500.

The American,

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

VOLUME IX NUMBER XLIII.

Editorial Correspondence.

BELFAST, Nov. 10, 1863.

DEAR AMERICAN:—

It is to be hoped that Ellsworth has to-day in town meeting voted a liberal bounty to such of her citizens as will volunteer in service. To raise the men and thereby *wipe* out all *arrears* for former drafts or calls, is quite an object and one worthy of serious consideration and thought. If this is not done, and any town fails to respond by volunteers to the new call for 300,000, then the whole of that town's deficiency will have to be made good by the draft. This may subject our town to a heavy draft.

It seems that most of the towns and cities that have held meetings to take the sense of the citizens, have voted the sum of $200, to each volunteer. This seems to be the ruling price, so far. This is a liberal sum taken in connection with the liberal bounties given by the State and the United States.—We give the following as the amounts that volunteers will receive.

FOR VETERAN REGIMENTS.

Veterans—from U. S $402, State $100, towns $200, total $702, of this sum, the recruit will receive when he leaves Portland $375.

Raw recruits for veteran regiments will receive, U. S. $100, State $100, town $200, total $400, when he leaves Portland, $338

FOR OLD REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Veterans, $402, State $55, towns $200, total $657; when he leaves Portland $330

Raw recruits, $302, State $55, towns $200, total $557; when he leaves Portland, $330.

This is a most liberal allowance, and the volunteer will receive at once, after being mustered in at Portland, a sum of money which in ordinary times would take years to accumulate. As a paying business, discarding a patriotic view of the question, it is the very best business that unprofessional men, or men who are not mechanics, can enter upon. The food and clothing, medical attention, &c., are furnished by the government.

The young snow storm with which we were greeted this morning, reminded us all of the coming winter and its necessary preparations. Many a business man and laborer shrugged his shoulders and wished audibly that "winter would hands off."

As an item of interest to volunteers, we have the pleasure of saying that all needful preparations have been made to make them comfortable while remaining here. Army overcoats &c., have been ordered for this rendezvous for their special benefit. Captain Bean, his Chief Clerk, (Mr. Wheeler) than whom a more efficient and gentlemanly man does not exist in this district,—with the Board of Enrolment, Recording Clerk, &c., are laboring untiringly to make all connected with the draft and the soldier, agreeable as possible. The barracks erected here are of the best kind, with cooking stoves &c., and plenty of good rations. But I have but a moment for writing and therefore must close.

Maryland and Missouri.

The election in Maryland has left no doubt as to the will of her people on the vital question of negro slavery. The verdict is so emphatic, and the issue was so clearly defined and fully presented to the voters, that there can be left no room for cavil or doubt as to what the people believe for their present interest and future welfare. Slavery has been condemned at the polls,—a novel thing in a slave State; and not only so, but the speakers that were the most radical in their public addresses, and the candidates that were the most decided anti-slavery in sentiment, have been the ones receiving the most public favor and the largest number of votes at the polls. What a wonderful change in two years! One reason for this change may be found in the changed circumstances of the people formerly holding slaves, or the almost entire depreciation of the value of this kind of property. But another reason for so strange a verdict,—or what would under old circumstances have been considered strange, is the fact that at the recent election the common people, those not owning slaves, had full liberty to vote as they pleased, and in this right were protected by federal authority. No pro-slavery, whiskey drinking rowdies were permitted to hover round the voting precincts, driving away all decent people and political opponents. Order prevailed, and the Right succeeded.

Missouri at many important points, if not throughout the entire State, has rendered as decided a verdict against the peculiar institution. Her live and loyal men are for freedom, and for free soil. With them no half way measures will suffice. The heroic practice is the kind that will cure their social and political cancer. No pleasant emolients no rose-scented and bland policies in dealing with a system which has cursed this State as no other was ever cursed will do. Life or death is the battle cry. Slavery is social death, while freedom is the synonym of Life.

Now, is it not strange, that in the free States there should be a party sustaining this curse of all lands, when a majority of the citizens of all such slave States desire to do away with it?

SKATING.—We learn that the boys—some of them pretty old boys, too—are making preparations for the coming winter's sport. They have been about with subscription papers, raised the funds, and are now to build a dam to the "Black meadow," for the purpose of having a good skating park, during the coming winter. Last winter the boys were troubled for skating places, and now are determined to make due preparations, so far as they can, and then say "let 'er freeze." We notice our traders have taken in a good supply of skates this fall.

Supreme Judicial Court.

OCT. TERM. BARROWS J.

Nov 3d, 4th and 5th.

No. 238. Nathan Moore vs. Albion P. Scammon. Trespass for interfering with mill privilege of pltff. (the lessee of deft's. mill) and for carrying away pltff's. saws and for burning down the mill with the pltff's. machinery.

Defense—General denial. The Jury did not agree.

Wiswell & Hale for pltff. Drinkwater & Rowe for deft.

Nov. 6th and 7th.

Geo. N. Black & al. vs. Robert Gerry Jr. Replevin of 618 cedar sleepers on board schr. Warrenton lying at Peter's wharf.

Defense—General issue—with a brief statement that the property was in the defendent and not in the pltff.

Verdict for the pltff. for all the sleepers. Hale for pltff. Peters for deft.

The Court adjourned Monday, November 9th. The term having continued twelve days. This was Judge Barrows first term of holding Court in this County. The Judge gave universal satisfaction. His quiet dignity, his candor and urbanity could but be pleasing to all. His charges to the Juries were clear and definite. His rulings were all careful and fair.

We learn that there has been an unusually large number of cases disposed of during the term.

Copperhead Patriotism.

There is a negro sermon going the rounds of the newspapers which commends itself for *clearness* and *point.*

"There are," said a sable orator addressing his brethren, "two roads tro dis world—the one am broad and narrow road, that leads to perdition; and the oder a narrow and a broad road, that leads to destruction."—"What i' dat?" said one hearer, "say it agin." "I say my brethren, there are two roads tro dis world—the one am a broad and narrow road, that leads to perdition; the other a narrow and broad road, that leads to destruction." "If dat am de case," said his sable questioner, "dis elluder individual takes to the woods!"

These two roads, pointed out by the negro orator, resemble each other and differ from each other about in the same manner that the Davis, Toombs and Mason road of secession and rebellion differs from the Northern copperheads, Vallandigham, Seymour and Frank Pierce road.

The copperhead has pointed out but two roads, "There be the broad and narrow roads of secession and the narrow and broad road of peace and anti-administration." How would Seymour and the Woods, and Bion Bradbury talk to a class of men balancing on the verge of secession? Judging from their talk for the last year and a half, their counsel would be about as direct and decided as was our negro sermonizer.

The people see the absurdity that there is in this copperhead patriotism. They see that the Northern democracy of to-day is nothing but secession and rebellion—set round in a little different shape. They see that both roads are really one. The people have asked for a re-statement of the copperhead platform. The decision as it has been read from Maine, from California, from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, from Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New York has been declared to be "If modern democracy is what it is we *take for the woods* we will not travel on a track that seems so marvelously like secession, we join the Union ranks."

And further the copperhead leaders themselves have decided to "take to the woods." They are now trying to flee into the refuge of what they claim as a war policy.—But they will seek in vain for a shelter. They may call on the hills to cover them in their disgrace, but they will call in vain. They have spoken their hearts and they cannot recall their words. They have declared for peace. They have declared their opposition to the war and to raising men to carry on the war. There are no *woods* for them to *take* to and be safe. The people have left them. They have now nothing to do but travel on their broad road to destruction or perdition.

Lyceum Lectures.

What has become of the Society organized here two years since for the purpose of sustaining Lyceum Lectures each winter? The first year's efforts was crowned with fine success,—a success not anticipated and therefore all the more grateful and pleasing. The interest of the public was fully kept up until the last of the series; and those who had contributed all that was required of them for running expenses, desired and expected a continuation of the series, when the season for lectures came round again.—This reasonable expectation was not met, and the committee whose duty it was to make all necessary preparations, and to see that lecturers were secured, never condescended to do as much as make a report! The composition of the committee was as bad as it well could be, and was even enough to kill the Society as dead as a pressed herring; but the public should not be content with such a result, and should demand a re-organization and the appointment of a more efficient committee.

The time for lectures is close at hand, and those who desire some sort of intellectual entertainment during the coming winter evenings, should at once set about resuscitating the old organization, or the forming of a new one. No time should be lost in taking the necessary steps for putting the machinery in operation.

If we cannot sustain a course of Home Lectures, we can readily raise the funds for a half dozen lectures from those who are professionally engaged in the business. As a financial speculation it can be made a profitable operation, and some one should set about the work at once. Have half home and half foreign lectures, if the old plan cannot be carried out. It is a burning shame that Ellsworth cannot each winter sustain a course of good lectures. The public *always has* appreciated everything of the kind and *will now.* The only reason why we are not favored with such,—why we have not had for the last dozen years a good Lyceum, has been for the want of energetic young men to take the initiative and put the thing thro'. Who will lead the way this season?

LINCOLN NOMINATED.—At the great Union Meeting in New York, last week, one of the Speakers nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and the nomination was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

STATE OF MAINE.

A Proclamation

For a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

The annual religious and social festival of Thanksgiving has come down to us from the Pilgrim Fathers with its hallowed memories, together with the rich associations of succeeding generations. Wherever New Englanders have gone, they have carried with them the fondest recollections of Thanksgiving Day—especially its devout services, its distribution of bounty to the poor, and its family gatherings at the Old Homestead—so that what was once peculiar to New England, has gradually extended over the land, until by the recent Proclamation by the President it has assumed a National character.

While the passing year has been one of great and general affliction, it has also been marked by great and countless blessings, a remembrance of which should lead us, as a people, most devoutly and gratefully to recognize God as the merciful Giver of all good, and also to pray that our afflictions may, through His overruling power yet prove our greatest blessings.

In accordance, therefore, with the good old custom of our fathers, as well as in view of the eminent fitness of the occasion, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Let us on that day, resting from the cares and toils of business, meet in our accustomed places for the devout worship and praise of Almighty God.

Let us praise Him that our borders have not been ravaged by desolating armies; that the gallantry and heroism of our soldiers have been so often crowned with victory; that so many of our oppressed countrymen have been delivered from the hands of a cruel and mercenary enemy; that the humanity and justice of our cause have at last enlisted on our side the sympathies of mankind; and that the narrowing limits, the exhausted resources and the waning hopes of the Rebellion give signs of a speedy peace.

Let us praise Him that a bountiful harvest has crowned our store for the coming year, that labor in all the departments of industry has met with a liberal reward, and that in the midst of a gigantic civil war not only have agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts flourished, but the interests of education, philanthrophy and religion have not been neglected.

And while lifting our hearts in devout gratitude to God for His abounding goodness, let us remember the poor who are among us; let us remember our patriotic friends and citizens now absent in the army! and especially let us remember in sympathy and every needed aid, those stricken households that have offered up fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, a willing sacrifice on the altar of liberty, duty and country.

And in our hopefulness let us not forget our frailty, our proneness to evil our constant need of Divine aid and of the mercy of God in Jesus Christ, that we may become fit recipients of His continued blessings, and success ful defenders of our national liberties.

Given at the Council chamber, at Augusta, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor,

ABNER COBURN.

JOSEPH B. HALL, Sec'y of State.

Internal Improvement.

We need to have a spirit for public improvement awakened in the people of our community. Our roads are in a bad condition, and always will be, until some different system prevails. The roads leading to the mills on the river are as bad as they can be three fourths of the time during the year.—There are a number of reasons for this state of things. In the first place the land over which the road passes is of the worst character for road making. It is clayey and springey. The frost destroys the roads in the winter and spring, and the constant and hard usage which they receive is enough to keep them bad. The immense amount of trucking and teaming between the village and the Falls, is enough to wear out three times in a season any ordinary road. We do not mean to be understood as saying that the roads are not now, and have not been for the season in as good repair as usual, all we mean to state is the fact, that the Ellsworth Falls road is always bad and always will be until some different policy prevails in making and using said road. We are not sure but it would cost as much to build a good turnpike road over this piece of ground, as it would to build a railroad. If this is the fact, why not make a railroad from the upper mills to the wharves? The town could well afford to invest in such an enterprise, and would save money by the operation.—Let such a railway be built to carry all the lumber from the mills, and the town would save annually five hundred dollars of expense on the road leading to the Falls village.—This is quite an item. If there is not enterprise enough for this, then let a law be passed compelling the use of broad rimmed wheels on this road. Go in for the "broad guage," at any rate.

Let something be done to remedy this evil—something to cure this always bad road,—a road that will continue to grow from bad to worse, in spite of the unremitting efforts of good highway surveyors and town officers, for a generation to come.

Will some of our practical men ventilate their opinions on this subject in our columns?

Would a railroad pay between Ellsworth and Bangor?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"RITTERS GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES," by W. L. Gage, Gould & Lincoln, Publishers, Boston:—

This volume, of 356 pages, we have just received from the publishers, through Geo. L. Dix. & Co., of Boston. The work consists of choice selections from the numerous pages of the late Professor Carl Ritter, of Berlin—translated from the German, into clear and flowing English, by Willian Leonhard Gage.

Ritter, the father of Physical Geography is hardly less distinguished in the scientific world than Humboldt. The friend and companion of Humboldt, we should regard him at least as his equal. Mr. Gage's volume is most admirably translated. It is well selected, a very entertaining book. It will give a new direction to the study of Geography.

"PLEASANT PAGES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE," by S. Prout, Newcomb, Gould & Lincoln, Publishers Boston.:

This book also received through the Messrs Dix & Co., helps to supply a vacancy which every one must have felt—the want of a sufficient number of amusing and entertasning books for children.

This volume meets the demands of the hour. Every father should purchase it.—It is full of just such ideas as children can appreciate. It will do your children good.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

——The schools in district No. 3 in this village close this week. Due notice will be given of the beginning of the winter term.

——See McFarland & Hale's notice of "Turkey Shoot," in another column.

——Will the Clerks of such Churches of the Hancock Baptist Association, as have not yet received their Minutes for 1863, send to the American Bookstore, Ellsworth, and get them? They have been ready for delivery some time.

——Geo. B. Glidden of this town, a graduate of the Naval Academy, has been commissioned an Ensign in the Navy, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Paulding, Sloop of war Hartford, now lying at the Navy yard New York.

☞At the town meeting held in this town last Tuesday afternoon, the sum of $200 bounty, was voted to be paid to all volunteers enlisting to fill the town's quota, fifty-nine, in the next draft.

MILITIA.—At a meeting of Co. D, State Guards, on Tuesday evening last, called for the choice of a Captain, Capt. H M. Hall, having been promoted to Lieut. Colonel—1st Lieut. Eugene Hale was promoted to be Captain, 2d Lieut. E. K. Hopkins to be 1st Lieut., and Orderly M. M. Loud to be 2d Lieut.

SNOW STORM.—It commenced to snow in this section at about 11 o'clock on Manday night, and about two inches of snow fell during the night, and the next forenoon.—It has not all left the ground this Thursday morning, but gives a decidely wintry aspect. The first snow of last year fell on the 7th of Nov. and to the depth of about six inches.

"THAT COMICAL BROWN."—His Concert at Lord's Hall last evening drew a large house, and was very successful in promoting the enjoyment of the audience. Mr. Brown's comical songs, delineations and faces created much laughter and applause, while the sweet singing of Miss Marsh charmed al lovers of good music. They give their second and *last* concert here this (Thursday) evening, and all who enjoy good singing or a hearty laugh, should attend.

——Counterfeit 5's on the Sandy River Bank, Farmington, are in circulation.

——By a table prepared for The Army and Navy *Journal* it appears that up to January 1, 1863, Maine had sent 33,105 troops.

——The *Advocate* announces the fact that St. Stephens has been declared a "Free Port" by the Home Government, an act of justice long delayed, as the editor thinks.

BIG STEERS.—The *Chronicle* says that Mr. Wm. Bradbury of Avon, sold last week, a yoke of three years old steers, of the Durham breed weighing *thirty-eight hundred and fifty pounds.*

——The Waterville correspondent of the *Press* says the loss by fire at Anson is about $45,000 and that the conflagration was caused by a pipe. Expensive smoking.

JUDGE RICE, the *Whig* learns is about to resign his seat on the bench of the S. J. C. and take the office of Superintendent of the K. & P. and Sou. & Ken. Railroad. Reason of resignation, inadequacy of salary.

A COLT STORY.—A Waterville correspondent of the *Argus* says that at the Waterville Fair a sucking colt by the famous trotting horse Gen. Knox was sold for $100, then resold for $250, and again resold for $3000 before the fair closed.

THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS at Machiasport are nearly completed. They consist of strong earthworks and a five gun battery on the site of old Fort O'Brine, which was blown up in the war of 1812.

——We hear that Machias' quota under the last call is 23.—*Machias Union.*

——Dr. E. P. Sanger, of this city, formerly Medical Director on the staff of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, previous to his wounding at Port Hudson, and afterward on the staff of Brig. Gen. Dwight, has lately returned from a steamer trip Eastward, and has reported to Brigadier Gen. C. Grover for duty in the field.—*Times.*

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We have been shown a well executed counterfeit five on the Mercantile Bank, Bangor. It is not described in the detectors. It has a picture of river steamboats and V and the head of Clay on the left, and the head of Washington on the right.—*Boston Journal.*

Special Notices.

A CARD.

The subscribers would tender their thanks to the kind friends who visited them on the evening of the 10th. Although the traveling was unfavorable, still quite a number found their way to our residence, and after enjoying a pleasant season, especially enlivened by the excellent music afforded by the singers, (Mrs. Emerson presiding at the Melodeon) we again found ourselves alone some $30 better off for the occasion.

WM. J. WILSON.
MRS. WM. J. WILSON.

Book-keeping, Navigation, Engineering &c.

Comer's Commercial College.

BOSTON.
GEORGE N. COMER, A. M., President.
OLIVER E. LINTON, Secretary.

☞This institution having been attended by upwards of *Eleven Thousand Students,* offers the advantages for instruction and facilities for obtaining suitable employment for its graduates (of both sexes) which *twenty-three years'* successful experience, *the whole time under the same management,* has given it.

Catalogues, with styles of HANDWRITING taught, Terms, Rules, &c., and list of our published works on *Book-keeping, Navigation, &c.,* sent post-paid, to any address, or may be had *free* at the College office, 139 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 5w42r

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

**BATCHELOR'S

Marine Journal.

PORT OF ELLSWORTH.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, 5th.

Schr Telegraph, Woodard, Boston
" Forester, Remick, do
" Catharine Beal, Lord, do

Friday, 6th.

" Ratan, Curtis, do
" Eairdealer, Young, do
" Caressa, Fullerton, do
" Doris, Bonsey, do
" Georgia, Alley, do
" Forest Means, do
" Senator, Davis, do
" Mayflower, Jordan, do
" Theo Frelinghuysen, Bellatty, do
" Elizabeth, Remick, do

Wednesday, 11th.

" Bangor, Jordan, do
" Henry Clay, Wyman, Bangor.

CLEARED.

Friday, 6th.

" Barcelona, Smith, Boston
" R P Warren, Pemrey, do

Saturday, 7th.

" Gen Meade, Jordan, Portland
" Packet, Grant, do
" Abagail, Murch, do

Sunday, 8th.

" Belle, Jordan, Boston
" Samuel Lewis, Wood, do
" Forester, Remick, do
" Elizabeth, Remick, do
" Agriola, Murch, do
" Arborcer, Buker, do
" Tugwassa, Patten, do

Tuesday, 10th.

" Telegraph, Woodard, do
" Olive Branch, Jordan, do
" Caroline Beal, Lord, do
" Georgia, Alley, do
" Ratan, Curtis, do

Wednesday, 11th.

" Caressa, Fullerton, do
" Doris, Bonsey, do.

LAUNCHED—At Millbridge, Oct. 28, from the yard of Ezekiel Dyer, Esq., a fine bark of 490 tons, named the "Emma L. Hall"; owned in New York by Isaac Hall, C. & J. E. Peters, Capt. G. W. Coggins, who will command her, and others.

☞The Al ship LUMBARON, 950 tons, was launched from J. T. Tewsbury's yard in Brewer the 10th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SULLIVAN—Ar 7th, sch D N Richards, Pettingill, Nantucket.

Cld 10th, sch Charles Edward, Higgins, New York.

MACHIASPORT—Ar 7th, schs Donworth Drew, Boston; Amelia, Munson, New York.

MACHIAS—Ar 3d, sch Amanda, Lamson, Jonesport; 5th, Paragon, Alley, do; Tangent, Rich Tremont; St Lawrence, Quimby, Boston; 6th, Tahmiroo, Martin, Newburyport, Royal Oak, Benson, Tremont; 7th, Wm Pope, Libby, Boston; Freedom, Rogers, Jonesport; 8th, Marcus Hunter, ——, Jonesboro; brig B Young, Gibson, Philadelphia.

Cld 3d, sch Maria Roxana, Palmer, Providence, 5th, brig Caroline, Mitchell, St Domingo; 6th, brig Magda, (sch) Malchin, Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON—Ar 22d, schs Gen Meade, Jordan, Ellsworth; Tugwassa, Patten, do; Leopard, Hammond, Gouldsboro; Cynosure, Baily, Camden; Susan Ross, Herrick, and Lunkenuse, Lawry, Bangor; Concordia, Pratt, Rockland.

Ar 23d, brig A F Darrah e, (of Bangor) Carlile, Philadelphia; schs Helen Mar, Marston; Michigan, Marshall, and Odd Fellow, Gove, Calais; Donworth, Bradbury, Machias; Amulet, Kimball, Mt Desert; Bells, Dodge, and Georgia, Alley, Ellsworth; Xylon, Dolliver, Tremont; Sardine, Simmons, Sedgwick; Elias Dudley, Shea; Cameo, Cunningham; O E Dodge, Dodge; Rough & Ready, Acherns; Ed Simmons, Nye; Brilliant Stone; Nancy Mills, Blanchard; Idaho, Lenton; Prier, Snow; Eliza Helen, Moonder; Atlantic, Venzie; Mars Hill, Pierce; Julia Franklin, Church; Lucy A Nancy, Perkins; Eureka, Crockett, and West Falmouth, Dow, Bangor; Balloon Crocker, Frankfort; Albatross, Arey, Vinalhaven; Walter C Hall, Nash, Rockland.

Ar 4th, brigs Moonlight, (of Machias) Small, Philadelphia; Matilda, (of Eastport) Lunt, do; Baltic, (of Camden) Hooper, do; Fred Eugene (of Rockland) Crockett, New York; schs Fredonia, Holt, and Maine Law, Amesbury, Philadelphia; Bangor, Jordan, Elizabethport; Martha Ann, Sargent, Mt Desert; Challenge, Bullock, and Magnum Bonum, Rich, Bangor.

Ar 5th, brigs Forest, (of Cherryfield) Street Philadelphia; Adelina, (of Mt Desert) Soares, Rondout; sch Capitol, Collins, Bangor.

Ar 6th, brigs Sea Foam, (of Bangor) Coombs Baltimore; Alrucadah, (of Deer Isle) Gray, Philadelphia; S Small do, Torrey, Elizabethport; A Taylor, Gulliver, and Forest State, (of Bangor) Harriman, do; Cosmos, (of Machias) Talbot, Rondout; schs Protection, Natter, Machias; Sarah Hall, Pierce, and Magnolia, Cantrage, Bangor.

SALEM—Ar 3d, sch Challenge, Bullock, Bangor.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 26th ult, sch Pavilion, ——, Calais.

DIGHTON—Cld 21st, sch, schs Sea Breeze, Coombs, and Volant, Dodge, Bangor.

EAST GREENWICH—Cld 21st, sch Mantezuma, Norwood, Calais.

WARREN—Ar 23d, sch Montrose, Baker, Calais.

Ar 3dd, sch La Plata, (of Franklin) Abbott, Pictou.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 23d, sch Orion, Romer, Calais.

DISASTERS.

Barque Sarah A Nickles, (of Searsport) Nickels, at New York from Cardenas, had very heavy weather, split and lost sails.

Sch S M Sawyer, of Bristol, Me, went ashore on the Gridiron in Hell Gate on Thursday. Her captain had refused a pilot.

Sch Onslow, Higgins, of and from Eastport, bound to Ireland, with deals, went ashore night of 14th, near Heal Harbor, Jonesport, and became a total wreck.

Barque R G W Dodge, (of Bluehill) Jarvis, at New York from Trinidad, had heavy NNE gales; 6th inst, off the Light Ship, in a severe squall from the west, spit fore and main topsails and spanker.

Brig Alamo, (of East Machias) Steel, at New York from Mayaguez PR, reports from lat 30 had heavy NE and NNE gales; 6th inst, Highlands bearing NNW 10 miles, during a heavy gale from NW, lost sails, &c.

Mr A W Tripp, keeper of the light at Nayal Point, reports that sch Hannah, (of Millbridge) Means, from Elizabethport for Providence, with coal, went ashore on Conimicut Point on Monday night (before reported) and remains. Will probably have to be lightened to get off.

Sch Flying Cloud, of Cumberland, was seen dismasted, full of water and abandoned, Oct 24th in lat 38 36, lon 65 21. [Sch Flying Cloud, Hardenbrook, sld from Machias, Oct 7, for Hayti with a cargo of lumber, and is supposed to be the vessel mentioned above. She was 119 tons, 6 years old, built at Cumberland, and owned in Portland.]

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—Nov. 11th, by Rev. Wm. J. Wilson, Mr. Luther Moore, to Miss Sarah Garland, both of E.

South West Harbor—3d inst., by Andrew Tarr, Esq., Mr. Roland C. Carter of Surry, to Miss Hannah R. Mayo of Tremont.

Trenton—Oct. 20th, by H. S. Boynton, Esq., Mr. Benj. Huckings of T, to Miss Elizabeth Chubbuck of Hancock.

—Nov. 4th, by same, Mr. Walter A. Austin to Miss Fannie A. Turner, both of T.

Sullivan—7th inst, by Cyrus Emery, Esq., Luther S. Smith of Cherryfield, to Miss Helen M. Wood, of Gouldsboro.

Franklin—Nov. 6th, by J. A. Doyle, Esq., John D. Clark to Miss Cyathia Gordon, both of Franklin.

Eden—Nov. 2d, by Joseph Hopkins, Esq., Nahum Cousins of E., to Miss Julia A. Bartlett of Mt Desert.

Green's Landing—by Sullivan Green, Esq., Capt. Geo. Allen to Miss Climena B. Burpee; Solomon Hamilton to Miss Sarah E. Harvey; Cha's Morey to Miss Judith Henry; Wm. H. Pattee to Miss Ruth J. Gross, all of Deer Isle.

Orrington—Nov. 8th, Mr. Reuben G. Hinks of Bucksport, to Mrs. Emily Freeman of O.

DIED.

Mariaville—Nov. 8, Mary Jordan, aged 20 years.

Ellsworth—Nov. 7th, Julia A., wife of Isaac L. Emery, aged 26 years and 3 months.

Sullivan—10th inst., Capt. James Clements, aged 79 years.

Augusta—31th ult., John G. Sawyer, Esq., Secretary of the State of Maine from 1850 to 1854.

Lorenzo Mortimer Cook, son of John and Lucy A. Coak, died at his father's residence at Ellsworth Nov. 5th, aged 21 years, 8 months and 5 days.—In Sept. 1862, he enlisted with the nine months men, in due time, he left for Washington, thence up the expedition headed by Gen. Banks, landed at New Orleans, thence to Baton Rouge, thence about six hundred miles to Alexandria. The next place of labor and toil was at Port Hudson, there he remained side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with his noble comrades, also with his elder brother in arms, and assisted in taking that stronghold of the enemy. He came home with his regiment the first of August, 1863, after being absent from home about eleven months. Thus ended the days of another of the noble defenders of our country. He leaves four brothers and four sisters to mourn their loss, and also a large circle of friends. But most of all to need our sympathy, are the parents, who have nobly consecrated their sons upon the sacred altar of their country, and are now call d to lay one of them down in the cold grave, to rest until He who watches over the patriots grave, shall call him to his reward. God bless the family thus left in tears. W. J. W.

Ellsworth, Nov. 12, 1863.

List of Drafted Men

IN THE

Fifth Congressional District of Maine,

Who have been Exempted for disability, for the week ending on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863.

Abraham Davidson, Ephraim F. Shelden, election; A. A. Coburn, unsuitableness of age, Wm A. Dodge, non residence; Aaron Palmer, Philip G. Pendleton, election; Charles S. Wass, only son of widow; Charles P. Brown, only son of aged parents; A. J. Shaw, illegally drafted; A. J. Grant, only son of aged parents; G. F. Pendleton, election; Marcellus Jameson, only son of widow; Asa S. Pressey, unsuitableness of age; Samuel Simmons, Boynton Banton, Wm. A. Colbeth, Joseph Chambers, election; John F. Libby, A. E. Cunningham, Ambrose Higgins, only son of aged parents; John T. R. Freeman, non-residence; Darius B. Gardner, Solomon Coombs, election.

A. D. BEAN, Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Fifth District, State of Maine.

A Small Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a piece of farm land consisting of nine acres, situated on the new Hancock road two and a half miles from Ellsworth village. Said land lies next west, to house and lands occupied by Mr. W. Scott, and is partly under state of cultivation. To one desiring a good piece of land, this will be sold very low for cash. Apply immediately to

JAMES STEVENS.

Ellsworth, Nov. 3, 1863. 42tf

A Full Assortment of Saddlery Ware,

Harness Leather,

Enamelled Duck and Cloth, Robes, Blankets, Harness Makers' Tools, &c., at

No. 49 West Market Square, Bangor,

BY

G. W. Hammatt.

Bangor, Nov. 4th. 4*

A GRAND

TURKEY SHOOT.

A SHOOTING MATCH will come off at the Mansion House, Aurora, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 26th. All lovers of the sport are invited to attend.

McFARLAND & HALE.

Aurora, Nov. 11th. 3w

Executor's sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, on the premises the undivided of Deer Isle, on the 3rd day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the real estate of the late George Harry Tapley, late of Deer Isle, deceased, to the payment of his debts and charges of administration. Said estate consists of an Island called Deer Island, containing forty acres, more or less, in which the widow of said deceased has her dower set out. It is necessary to make sale of said real estate for the payment of said debts at the time and place of sale.

SULLIVAN GREEN, Executor.

Deer Isle, Nov. 2, 1863. 42

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Carles de Visites,

AMBROTYPES,

and all kinds of Pictures taken at the

D. N. MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, Opposite the Ellsworth House, Ellsworth, Me.

THE subscriber having on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of Cases, Frames, &c., is now prepared to furnish all who may give him a call with Photographs of their friends, at the most reasonable prices, and in the most fashionable style. The public are invited to call and see specimens. D. N. MOORE, one of the best of artists, is now in the city, and is engaged to assist those who may favor us with a call. Recent receipt of the latest and newest styles of cases and frames, he is prepared to furnish card and Ambrotypes in the quickest possible manner.

Particular attention given to copying ambrotypes, miniatures, lockets, &c. Also constantly having on hand, oil and water colors, for coloring photographs. All are invited to call and examine specimens and learn our terms.

N. B.—Satisfaction given in all cases or no charge.

D. N. MOORE.

Ellsworth, Nov. 5th, 1863. 41

THE subscriber having since the decease of his father taken the business into his own hands, and has taken into partnership his father, JOHN S. WATSON, intends to keep the business on the same place, and hopes by strict attention to business and low prices to merit a share of the patronage of his father's customers.

JOHN WATSON

Oct. 28, 1863. 43

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

EBEN NO HARDEN, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin Simmons late of Trenton, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered—That the said Executor give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Bluehill, within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of November, A. D. 1863.

EPHRAIM T. MARSHALL, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Ephraim Marshall, late of Deer Isle, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered—That the said Executor give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

BUSHROD W. HINCKLEY, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Byron W. Orcutt, late of Bluehill in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

SHELEY P. RICHARDSON, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Orlando Richardson, late of Mt. Desert, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

HENRY Whiting Guardian of Benjamin F. Simmons and others, minors of Ellsworth, in said County—having presented his resignation of his trust in writing, *Ordered*—That said Guardian give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said resignation should not be accepted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true Copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

SAMUEL HARDEN, Guardian of Laura H. Salsbury, of Eden, in said County, having presented his account of Guardianship said estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said Guardian give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Ellsworth, on the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

FANNIE N. GREENING, widow of James Greening, late of Tremont, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered,—That the said Fannie N. Greening give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of december next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest,
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of December, A. D. 1863.

MARY B. TIBBETTS, widow of John W. Tibbetts, late of Brooklin, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; also that she may be allowed one-half of Few No. 64 in the Baptist Meeting house in Brooklin:

Ordered—That the said Mary B. Tibbets give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest,
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

ELIZA L. HASKELL, Administratrix of the estate of Edward Haskell, late of Deer Isle, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

ON the petition of Rufus Leach, Guardian of John Pray, of Penobscot, in said county, to grant to the said Guardian license to sell certain real estate of said John Pray:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

To the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Hancock.

HUMBLY shows George Parcher, Guardian of Willis G. Robinson, minor and heir of Thomas Robinson, late of Ellsworth, in said county, deceased, that the said minor is interested in the real estate of said deceased, and also the personal estate of said Thomas Robinson, that there is the same being 189-208 lbs of the entire property owned by said deceased of said Thomas Robinson, as appears by inventory returned into the Court by said deceased's Partner, and that your petitioner offer at the present that said property is appraised in said inventory as were made by Eugene Hale, and that it would be for the benefit of said minor that his interest in said deceased's estate should be disposed of and the proceeds thereof put out at interest to said minor on your petitioner's receiving a first year Honor would pray the Court to order the sale of the same accordingly, according to a law of the State in such cases made and provided.

GEO. PARCHER, Guardian.

Ellsworth, Oct. 28, A. D. 1863.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

UPON the petition of Rufus Leach, Guardian of Willis G. Robinson, minor and heir of Thomas Robinson, late of Ellsworth, in said county, deceased, that the said minor is interested in the real estate of said deceased, and also the personal estate of said Thomas Robinson, that there is the same being 189-208 lbs of the entire property owned by said deceased of said Thomas Robinson, as appears by inventory returned into the Court by said deceased's Partner, and that your petitioner offer at the present that said property is appraised in said inventory as were made by Eugene Hale, and that it would be for the benefit of said minor that his interest in said deceased's estate should be disposed of and the proceeds thereof put out at interest to said minor on your petitioner's receiving a first year Honor would pray the Court to order the sale of the same accordingly, according to a law of the State in such cases made and provided.

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ON the petition of Rufus Leach, Guardian of Willis G. Robinson, minor and heir of Thomas Robinson, late of Ellsworth, in said county, deceased, that the said minor is interested in the real estate of said deceased, and also the personal estate of said Thomas Robinson, that there is the same being 189-208 lbs of the entire property owned by said deceased of said Thomas Robinson, as appears by inventory returned into the Court by said deceased's Partner, and that your petitioner offer at the present that said property is appraised in said inventory as were made by Eugene Hale, and that it would be for the benefit of said minor that his interest in said deceased's estate should be disposed of and the proceeds thereof put out at interest to said minor on your petitioner's receiving a first year Honor would pray the Court to order the sale of the same accordingly, according to a law of the State in such cases made and provided.

GEO. PARCHER, Guardian.

Ellsworth, Oct. 28, A. D. 1863.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

ON the petition of Rufus Leach, Guardian of John Pray, of Penobscot, in said county, to grant to the said Guardian license to sell certain real estate of said John Pray:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

To the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Hancock.

HUMBLY shows George Parcher, Guardian of Willis G. Robinson, minor and heir of Thomas Robinson, late of Ellsworth, in said county, deceased, that the said minor is interested in the real estate of said deceased, and also the personal estate of said Thomas Robinson, that there is the same being 189-208 lbs of the entire property owned by said deceased of said Thomas Robinson, as appears by inventory returned into the Court by said deceased's Partner, and that your petitioner offer at the present that said property is appraised in said inventory as were made by Eugene Hale, and that it would be for the benefit of said minor that his interest in said deceased's estate should be disposed of and the proceeds thereof put out at interest to said minor on your petitioner's receiving a first year Honor would pray the Court to order the sale of the same accordingly, according to a law of the State in such cases made and provided.

GEO. PARCHER, Guardian.

Ellsworth, Oct. 28, A. D. 1863.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1863.

ON the petition of Rufus Leach, Guardian of John Pray, of Penobscot, in said county, to grant to the said Guardian license to sell certain real estate of said John Pray:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
43 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

To the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate

Business Cards.

WATERHOUSE & EMERY,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
ELLSWORTH, - - - - MAINE.

All legal business entrusted to their care will be faithfully and efficiently managed. Conveyances, Contracts, Bonds, &c., prepared with accuracy and dispatch.
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations constantly for sale at the office.
S. WATERHOUSE, L. A. EMERY.
Ellsworth, Oct. 1st, 1863. 39

EUGENE HALE,
COUNSELLOR and ATTORNEY at LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Geo. N. Black's store, in rooms formerly occupied by the Hancock Bank.
The business of the late Thomas Robinson remains with the undersigned, who will attend to its settlement at the above named office.
1 EUGENE HALE.

HENRY A. WALKER,
Deputy Sheriff for Hancock County.
Residence—ORLAND. Office with Chas Hamlin, Esq
All business intrusted to his care promptly executed.
January 27, 1862. 2tf

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO
(Incorporated, 1849.) SPRINGFIELD, Mass.
Cash Capital and Surplus, Jan. 1, 1861.
$412,086.
Losses paid to date, $1,119,693 39.
WM. COWDIN, JR., Sec'y. H. FARNAM, Pres't.
H. Y. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New Hampshire.
This old and well established Company continues to insure the safe classes of hazards at equitable rates. Good, selected, detached dwellings, insured for a term of years, at reduced rates. *No Premium Notes to Sign. No Assessments to Pay.* Apply to
1y21 J. T. OSGOOD, Agent, Ellsworth.

REUBEN CARVER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of
Wood, Bark, Spars, Railroad Ties and other Merchandise, at the corner of Rodicott and Charlestown streets, Boston Mass.

HATHAWAY & LANGDON,
Dealers in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 186 State Street.
(Formerly 16 Long Wharf.)
GALEN HATHAWAY, JOHN H. LANGDON, 12 BOSTON.

L. B. ULMER,
Manufacturer and dealer in
PATTENS, PAILS,
IRON AND WOODEN HOOPED BUCKETS
COOPERS' STOCK, &c.
Planing at short notice. Steam Gristmill
1 Ellsworth, Me.

DAVIS & LORD,
wholesale and retail dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL
49 No. 4 MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.

AIKEN BROTHERS
DEALERS IN
STOVES, IRON SINKS, LEAD PIPES, PUMPS, &c., &c., &c.
Britania, Pressed, Japanned and Glass Ware.
Manufacturers of
TIN WARE,
Main Street, Ellsworth, Me.
B. H. AIKEN. | G. H. AIKEN. | F. E. AIKEN

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSE.
J. W. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR,
OSGOOD'S BLOCK,
1 STATE STREET, ELLSWORTH, ME.

NEW FIRM
—AND—
NEW GOODS.

SAUNDERS & PETERS,
MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH ME.

THE subscribers have taken the store formerly occupied by F. A. DUTTON, on Main street, and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Goods, just purchased in Boston, among which are the following:

Dry Goods,

Black Silks, Alpaccas, Merinos, Wool Reps, Delaines, All Wool DeLaines, Scotch Plaids,

DAMASKS,
Table Linen. Napkins, Crashes, Diapers, Brilliants, and White Linens.

CAMBRICS, MUSLINS and LAWNS.
Plain and Check Cambrics, White Muslins and Lawns.

FLANNELS.
White, Blue, Red and Gray Flannels, Twilled and Plain. Opera flannels.

SHAWLS.
A good variety of Woloen Shawls, in Long and Square, in newest patterns and colors.

BALMORALS.
In great variety of Styles and Prices.

HOOP SKIRTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts in all the best makes and at the lowest prices.

LADIES' BOOTS.

We have a large variety of Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, and would invite particular attention to this department.

W. I. Goods & Groceries

Flour,
Meal, Sugars,
Coffee, Teas,
Spices, Butter,
Saleratus, Cheese,
Candles, Lard,
Soap, Tobacco,
Currants, Raisins,
Fish
MOLASSES, of all grades.

Fresh and nice, and all the different kinds that are usually found in a Grocery Store.

☞ Country produce taken at the highest market price.

We would invite all to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. We feel confident that we can give you good bargains.
Saunders & Peters.
Ellsworth, Oct. 22d, 1863. 40

Pocket Knives.

WE have just received a large variety of pocket KNIVES, which we shall sell very low. Call and see them.
SAWYER & BURR.

New Stock.
Fall Style Goods,
1863,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Joseph Friend & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
and dealers in
Ready-Made Clothing,

ARE now opening the largest and best assortment of
FALL GOODS
ever offered in this market, consisting of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
of all kinds, which we are prepared to make up to order, at very short notice, and in the latest styles. We have a large assortment of Gents'

FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats and Caps,
of the late styles. Also a large variety of
Ready-Made Clothing,
of our own make, which we guarantee will give good satisfaction, and will be sold at very low prices. Our motto is
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
JOSEPH FRIEND & Co.
MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.
Ellsworth, September 1, 1863.

CONSCRIPT NOTICE!

I HAVE received my Fall Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and am anxious to sell them off as
GOLD IS FALLING
and I don't want them on hand at the fall of prices, and shall sell
VERY LOW,
—AT THE—
Ellsworth Boot and Shoe Store.
A. S. ATHERTON,
Ellsworth, Sept. 16th. 14

NEW STORE
—AND—
New Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the store in Granite Block, Main Street, formerly occupied by George N. Black, Esq., and has just purchased and received in store, a choice lot of

FLOUR, CORN,
MEAL, GRASS SEED,
And Groceries of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand a select stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
selected with care and purchased low for the market.

DRESS GOODS.

The ladies are invited to examine the stock of Dress Goods now in store.
A share of patronage solicited.
ALBERT M. HOPKINS.
Ellsworth, May 20, 1863. 3m18

NOTICE.
This is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting my wife Louis Butler, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any just provocation, and I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
GEORGE BUTLER.
Long Island, Oct 25, 1863. 42

THE subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an Administrator of the estate of
LEVI C. TREWORGY, late of Surry,
in the County of Hancock, yeoman, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement.
Oct. 28, 1863. WILLARD TREWORGY. 42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an Administrator of the estate of
JESSE HINCKLEY, late of Brooklin,
in the Co. of Hancock, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement.
Oct 28, 1863. NAHUM HINCKLEY 42

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an Administrator of the estate of
AMASA W. YOUNG, late of Gouldsboro',
in the Co. of Hancock, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same for settlement.
Oct 28, 1863. WARREN YOUNG. 42

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock, there will be exposed for sale at the dwelling house of the late Daniel Morgan, in Sedgwick, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November next, at ten o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate of which said Daniel Morgan, deceased, died seized and possessed as will produce the sum of three hundred dollars.
D. MORGAN, Jr., Admr.
Sedgwick, Oct. 24, 1863. 42

CASH,
at the highest market price,
paid for
WOOL SKINS
By AIKEN, BROTHERS.
Ellsworth, Aug. 6th. 29

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
Brave Soldiers & Sailors.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take special care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be no Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.
These feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is nowholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness and Debility Induced by over Labor.
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the wounds be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the morbid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this medicine will.

Volunteers' Attention! Indispositions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions.—If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part and break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Bruises or Bruises
To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately. It he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the wound and smeared all around it, it may be covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Resting night and morning Cure's Pills relieve the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernable as a Water mark in every leaf in the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world; in boxes, at 25 cts 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. 1cowly43

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them free of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FOR
Dyeing Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.
WITH PERFECT FAST COLORS.
LIST OF COLORS.—Black, Dark Brown, Snuff Brown, Light Brown, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Dark Green, Light Green, Pink, Purple, Slate, Crimson, Salmon, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Yellow, Light Yellow, Orange, Magenta, Solferino, French Blue, Royal Purple, Violet.

GREAT ECONOMY!
A Saving of 80 per cent.
In every family there will be found more or less of worsted, wool or silk articles, that become a little worn, soiled or out of style, are thrown aside. You can have a number of shades from one dye, from the lightest shade to the full color, by following the directions on the inside of package.
All very old colors that Dyes are sold, can be seen samples of such colors, match and Wool.
All who have used Diamond Family Dyes are prepared to do so a second time, as a reliable and perfect article.
Numerous testimonials could be given from ladies who have used these Dyes; but in this case it is not required, as its real value and usefulness are found upon one trial.
For further information in Dyeing, and Coloring a perfect knowledge of which colors are best adapted to dye over others (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.
Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, Practical Chemists, 276 Broadway, Boston. 10m6
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every city and town

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS,
and all other kinds of
Marble and Soap Stone Work
executed by
JOHN GRANT,
BUCKSPORT, ME.
We intend to keep constantly on hand a large variety of Monumental work. Our facilities for obtaining Stock, and carrying on the business, is such as to enable us to sell most Marble and Good Work, at as low a price as can be obtained at any place; and we shall try to do so, with all who have an occasion to purchase anything in our line of business, if they will honor us with a call.
Bucksport, Dec. 17th, 1861. 1y45

NOTICE.
Soldiers of Hancock Co.
N. A. JOY,
WILL give his attention to securing WAR Pensions for all those who are entitled to them; also, to obtaining all Bounties and Arrearages of Pay, whether due from the State or the United States.
Office on Washington Block, with W. T. Parker, Esq
Ellsworth, May 21, A. D. 1862. 18

WANTED.
25 MEN to sell "HADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION," in this State for which a fair Commission will be paid.
Any one wishing to engage in a pleasant business, may address either in person or by mail.
E. D. Marsh.
Penobscot Exchange, Bangor.

Stray Buck.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Trenton, about the 26th inst., a BUCK, marked with a "swallow fall" on the left ear, and a notch on the underside of the right ear and a hole through the same. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.
DANIEL S. FOSTER.
Trenton, Oct. 27th. 3w44*

Commissioners' Notice.
WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Barker Tuck, Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of
DANIEL E. LUFKIN, late of Deer Isle,
deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the house of Thomas Warren, in Deer Isle, on the last Saturdays of March and April next, at ten o'clock A. M.
GEO. G. HOSMER,
THOMAS WARREN. 42

Notice to Conscripts
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
6TH DISTRICT OF MAINE,
Belfast, Sept. 19, 1863.
ALL Drafted persons in the 5th District, Maine must report themselves for examination immediately. The pressure of business has so established that they will be attended to at once, or otherwise themselves.
Such persons as are unavoidably absent, will report at once on returning home. Those that are unable to attend, by reason of sickness, will report the fact by letter.
All those that have received notice of being drafted will have to report on or before the 3rd inst. to save trouble to themselves, as the time for closing up the business connected with the draft will have expired.
A. D. BEAN,
36 Pro. Marshal.

WAR CLAIMS
FOR HANCOCK COUNTY.
Having obtained a LICENSE, as Required by the Recent Laws of 1862, to act as
CLAIM AGENT,
The subscriber is prepared to collect Pensions for
Wounded or Disabled Soldiers, Widows, Minor Children, &c.
ALSO—
ARREARS OF PAY & BOUNTY MONEY
Issued for Invalid Soldiers, Widows or Heirs.

☞ Every Soldier wounded in battle, or disabled by sickness or otherwise contracted in the service, while in the line of duty, is entitled to a Pension.
☞ The Widow and Minor Children of every Soldier who dies in the service, or in consequence of a wound received in battle, or disease contracted while in the service, are entitled to a Pension.
☞ A Bounty of $100 is due and can be obtained by or for the Widow, Children, Father, Mother or Heirs of every Soldier who is killed or dies in the service, when back pay, arrears of pay, and all allowances are collected.
☞ If the Soldier is at the home of his death.
All Pensions are now allowed only from the date of the application, in such cases.
Applications sent me by mail, giving full particulars, will be promptly attended to and information given free of charge, if a postage stamp is enclosed to pay return postage.
The strictest attention will be given to all claims entrusted to me, and my charges will be very moderate.
Let me know your case and call upon
S. WATERHOUSE.
41 ELLSWORTH, Me.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and for sale,
Tar, Pitch Oakum
Boats and Oars.
Also, Repairing of Boats and Vessels at short notice.
At the old stand.
ISAAC M. GRANT.
Ellsworth, May 4, 1863. tf

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE!
FIVE AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
Of Choice Orporto Grape!
FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE,
FOR FEMALES, WEEKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS
Every family, at this season, should use the
SAMBUCI WINE.
Manufactured in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial properties, and imported by the undersigned, who offers it with confidence as a pure article, and by many of the best physicians in Europe and America.
AS A TONIC
It has no equal, exercise on appetite and building up the system, giving a healthy tone to the digestive organs.
AS A DIURETIC
It imparts healthy action to the stomach and Kidneys, and relieves every form of Urinary Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Gravel.
SPEER'S WINE
Is such a mixture as commends itself, but is a pure article, and is recommended by the Faculty throughout the United States, as the best article now in use, and as a medicine of the highest value for all the enfeebled persons and invalids, giving tone and strength to the system and promoting health and happiness.
BE SURE TO
ASK FOR SPEER'S SAMPUCI WINE, which is for sale by druggists everywhere.
Jos. W. Gerard, U. S. A., Res. Barrow and Nicholas Sts., Morgan, N. J. Jos. Jackson, Res. Newark, N. J.
Dr. Wm. Chilton, Res. Newark, N. J. Dr. Wilson, Res. Newark, N. J.
Dr. Pardee, Res. Newark, N. J. Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Pardee, N. Y. City. Dr. Pardee, Newark, N. J.
☞ Note residence name, the signature of G. ALBERT SPEER, Passaic, N. J., on the front label of each bottle.
MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.
For sale by druggists everywhere.
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
VINEYARD, Passaic, New Jersey.
OFFICE, 110 Broadway, New York.
JOHN SAFFORY, Pres.
1y41 Agent for Penobscot and Germany.

NEW MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED

C. G. PECK,
MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH, MAINE
Keeps constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of
Drugs,
Medicines,
Perfumery,
Soaps,
Spices,
Fruits, Nuts,
CONFECTIONERY,
He keeps a second hand assortment of Medicines use by Physicians, together with
PATENT AND THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES
The genuine Smith's Razor Strops.
Pipes, Candles, Washing Powders, Soap, Dye Stuffs, Truss Supporters, Spices of all kinds, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Tamarinds, Irish Moss, Pickles, &c., &c.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Just received, per Express, a new supply of the most popular Patent Medicines, among which are, BURNETT'S Preparations; Blood Food, for Liver Complaint, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, and Regeneration of Man; Weeks' Magic Compound; Whitcomb's remedy for Asthma; Burnett's Cod Liver Oil; Jayne's Expectorant; Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam; Fowle's cure for Piles; Dr. Jeffrie's Antidote; Drake's Benzoline, for removing paint, tar, grease, &c.; Cumming's Aperient; Gargling Oil; Dadd's and Miller's Condition Powders; Cheeseman's, Clarke's and Duponce's Female Pills, for female obstructions, &c; Gruger's Concentrated Cure for nervous weakness; Hembold's Fluid Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, &c; Maynard's Colodion for burns and cuts; Butler's Rheumatic Compound; Pectoral Syrup; Gould's Pin worm Syrup; Houghton's Corn Salve, an infallible remedy; Magnetic Balsam, for rheumatism and neuralgia; Jedrie's Panacea of Life, a sure cure for sore Throat and Bronchial Troches; Stone's Elixir, for bronchitis;
Copeland's sure cure for Bed Bugs,
BITTERS—Hyperatical, Hoofland's, Peck's, Hardy's, Brown's, Clarke's Cherry Wine, Langley's Root and Herb, Abbott's, and others;
LINIMENT—Tobias', Good Samaritan, Mustang, and Liniments and Ointments of all kinds;
SARSAPARILLA—Bull's, Sand's, Shaker's and all other principal kinds.
PILLS—Ayer's sugar coated, Brandreth's and Wright's Indian Vegetable.
Also, Weaver's canker and salt rheum Syrup; Arnold's Vital Fluid; Atwood's Extract Dandelion; Beard's Purifying Extract, Gay's Blood Purifier, Kennedy's Medical Discovery; Moore's Syrup Velvet Dock; Kelsey's Remedies; McMunn's Elixir of Opium; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Shaker Extract Valerian; Balm of a Thousand Flowers; Cold Cream; Flesh Balls, Liquid Rouge; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Brant's Pulmonary Balsam; Clarke's Cough Syrup; Bachelor and Harrison's Hair Dyes; Barney's Musk Colognes; Shaving Cream and Verbena Water; Dutcher's Dead shot for Bed Bugs; and all other articles usually kept in a Drug store.
Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded. 1

Special Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. Asa McAllister, either by note or account, and those who have unsettled accounts with said estate are requested to call at our office forthwith and have the same adjusted, if cash would be saved. All demands with said estate
Must positively be settled without delay
WATERHOUSE & EMERY.
Ellsworth, Oct. 15th, 1863. 3m40*

Tenements to Let
By S. M. BECKWITH, Ellsworth.
February, 1863. 5tf

LEAD PENCILS, Slate Pencils and Pen Holder, sold single or by the dozen, by
SAWYER & BURR.

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
OF MAINE.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Belfast, Aug. 6th, 1863.
HENCEFORWARD a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid to any person upon the arrest and delivery of a Deserter, instead of the reward of Ten Dollars heretofore paid.
Under recent instructions from the War Department, a deserter can now pay $300 to commutation of service, or furnish a substitute, after he has presented himself for examination and been excepted by the Enrolled Enrollment.
Drafted men become Soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification subsequently served upon them is merely an announcement of the fact, and a call for them to report for duty at a designated time and place. The following issue extract from a recent decision delivered by the Solicitor of the War Department:
"If a person, after being drafted, and before receiving notice, departs, the ordinary mail is served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance therewith, or furnish a substitute, or pay $300, he will be by law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal."
No certificates of disability will be received except those of physicians of good standing and well known and those must, in all cases, be verified by the oath of the parties making the same.
The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, are published for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
"In cases of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made before the draft, and his name should not appear in the draft box. If one of only two of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependent on his labors for support."
"The only son of aged or infirm parents dependent, &c., is absolutely exempt; but when there are two sons, both are subject to a draft until an election is made, and the case of the one selected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft,' but to duty, and a patent exists under the provisions of the act of the army from military duty by waiting till one is drafted, and then electing to exempt the other."
A. D. BEAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
5th Dist. of Maine.
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American and Foreign Patents
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Assistant U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under the Act of 1861.
76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
A FIRM as extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, and a thorough knowledge of the business in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, &c., enables the undersigned to secure Patents on the most favorable terms, and to attend to all business connected with Patents, Caveats, Reissues, Extensions, Interferences, Infringements, Assignments, Claims, Appeals, and all business relating to Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c., in the United States and Canada.
The Advice of Counsel and Opinions as to the validity and utility of Patents, free of charge to those who employ the undersigned to prosecute their business.
YOUNG MEN, who have been educated to business, and who have had from three to five years' practice in the office of a Patent Solicitor, are now prepared to take Situations as Clerks, Draftsmen, &c., and are thoroughly competent to prosecute all business connected with the Patent Office, on the most reasonable terms.
Inventors who have made models, or have Patents which they desire to have introduced into the United States, can have the same introduced into the Patent Office, and receive the Patent in about one month from the date of their application, by addressing the undersigned.
Inventors who are in doubt as to the patentability of their inventions, can have their cases examined at the Patent Office, and receive an opinion as to the patentability of their inventions, by addressing the undersigned.
Models of Machines should be sent by Express, or other safe conveyance, and should be from 12 to 18 inches in size, and should be made of durable materials, such as wood, metal, &c., and should be so constructed as to show the principle of the invention.
Drawings should be made by a person competent to make them, and should be on the proper size and quality of paper, and should be executed with India ink on Bristol board.
Specimens of manufacture, or of ingredients, should be put up in strong boxes, and sent by Express.
Models, Specimens, Drawings, &c., should be plainly marked with the name of the party to whom they belong, and should be accompanied by a full description of the invention, and the particular point or points in which the invention is claimed to be new and useful.
Copies of the Patents of any date, and copies of the Patent Office Drawings of any Patent, can be obtained by addressing the undersigned, and remitting the fee therefor.
Copies of the Patent Laws, and of the Rules and Regulations of the Patent Office, with a table showing the fees required by the Patent Office, and other information relating to Patents, can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.
Address, R. H. EDDY,
Solicitor of Patents,
76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

TESTIMONIALS.
CHARLES MAHN, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, Washington, under the Act of 1861, writes:
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1862.
R. H. EDDY, Esq.
Dear Sir: Your application for a patent, which I have prosecuted to a successful issue, was prepared with a degree of skill and knowledge of the business which I have seldom seen exhibited by those who have had much more time for practice than you have had since you left the office. I have had more than 20,000 applications for patents to examine and report upon, while I was in the office, and I have seen but a very few that were better prepared than that which I have mentioned. I have no hesitation in recommending you to the public as a competent and faithful agent, and I shall be pleased to see you receive a share of the business of the country.
Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
CHARLES MAHN.
Examiner of Patents.
YOUNG MEN, who have had a common school education, and who have had from three to five years' practice in the office of a Patent Solicitor, are now prepared to take situations as Clerks, Draftsmen, &c., and are thoroughly competent to prosecute all business connected with the Patent Office, on the most reasonable terms.
Dr. TELLER'S URINARY WORK—A Sure Cure for Gonorrhœa, Starting, Gleet, Stricture, Dr. Teller's great work for the speedy and safe cure of Urinary Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Nervous Prostration, Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Liver, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Pimples on the Face, Pain in the Back, Dim Sight, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Limbs, Sudden Decay, Wakefulness, Dreadful Dreams, Nervous Irritability, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability